

The University of North Carolina
at Greensboro

JACKSON LIBRARY



CQ
no.866

Gift of:
Margaret Joy Taylor
COLLEGE COLLECTION

TAYLOR, MARGARET JOY. A Historical Study of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union Canada. (1971)
Directed by: Dr. Celeste Ulrich. Pp. 324.

The purpose of the study was to record the past history and indicate the development of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. In addition, comparisons were made between the original and present day organizations with reference to the following factors:

1. Purpose, function and structure
2. Programme
3. Standards

The study was divided into three periods of time:

1. 1921-1945 Birth
2. 1946-1959 Development
3. 1960-1970 Maturity

Primary sources of evidence were the past minutes of meetings, proceedings of meetings, reports, papers, constitutions, by-laws, sport rules and regulations, correspondence and interviews with many members involved directly and indirectly with the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union from 1920 to 1970. The history of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union was also researched through accounts of many other organizations related to the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

The final chapter of the thesis summarized guidelines, programmes, design of competitions, internal influences, external influences and possible trends for women in athletics

within the member universities of the Women's Intercollegiate
Athletic Union.

A HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE WOMEN'S
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION
OF THE
UNITED STATES

by
Margaret Joy Taylor

A Thesis Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School of
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Physical Education

Greensboro
1971

Approved by

Carl Taylor
Thesis Advisor

APPROVAL PAGE

This thesis has been approved by the following
committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School at The
University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Thesis
Adviser

Robert W. Hargis

Oral Examination
Committee Members

Marie Riley

Eric Hennis

Boenay McGee

April 26, 1971
Date of Examination

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
THE PROBLEM	1
Statement of the Problem	1
Purpose of the Study	3
Limitation of the Study	4
Sources of Evidence	4
Methods and Procedures	5
Definitions	7
Abbreviated Terms	9
BACKGROUND	11
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ROLE OF ATHLETICS	11
Role of Women	16
Role of Women's athletics	18
Activities for women	26
University Women's Athletics within the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union	27
University of Toronto	29
Queen's University	33
McGill University (Royal Victoria College)	34

	PAGE
SUMMARY	40
BIRTH AND FORMATIVE YEARS 1921-1945	44
ORGANIZATION	44
Purpose, Function and Structure	44
Finance	49
Meetings	51
Eligibility	52
New Members	53
INTERNAL INFLUENCES	56
Sport Development	56
Educational Competitive Development	58
Leadership Development	62
Social Development	65
Student Development	66
EXTERNAL INFLUENCES	67
Basketball Rules	67
The Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada	69
Eastern Canadian Basketball Association	70
The Women's Athletic Section of the American Physical Education Association	71
LEADERS	72
SUMMARY	74

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to gratefully acknowledge and express her appreciation to Dr. Celeste Ulrich for her support, patience, generous assistance and guidance in the preparation of this thesis.

Special thanks are also extended to Dr. Gladys Bean for her advice in the factual analysis of the study and to the University of Toronto, Women's Athletic Department for easy access to the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union's archives.

Appreciation is expressed to the many other people who have contributed generously of their time and knowledge in assisting the author. Without this co-operation the study would not have been possible.

Gratitude is extended to the Department of Physical Education at the University of Western Ontario through Dr. W. J. L'Heureux. The considerations granted to the author to fulfill graduate school obligations were more than necessary for professional development.

Financial assistance through the Department of National Health and Welfare was greatly appreciated.

A special indebtedness is acknowledged to two friends, Judy for her help and encouragement in preparation of the thesis and MaryLou for her efforts throughout the author's duration of graduate school and completion of the thesis.

	PAGE
Organization	74
Internal Influences	76
External Influences	78
Leaders	79
DEVELOPMENT 1946-1959	80
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE	80
WOMEN'S ATHLETICS	83
ORGANIZATION	85
Purpose, Function and Structure	85
Finances	88
Meetings	90
Eligibility	94
New Members	98
INTERNAL INFLUENCES	104
Sport Development	104
Educational Competitive Development	109
Basketball	110
Tennis	113
Archery	113
Swimming	114
Ties	115
Defaults	116

	PAGE
Protests	116
Awards	117
Schedules	118
Leadership Development	121
Women coaches	124
Women officials	124
Women administrators	125
Social Development	126
Student Development	128
Student dress	128
Student conduct	129
EXTERNAL INFLUENCES	130
Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation	130
National Women's University Athletics	134
National Section for Women's Athletics	135
Canadian Sport Governing Bodies	136
Men's Intercollegiate Athletics	136
New Facilities	137
LEADERS	138
SUMMARY	139
MATURITY 1960-1970	144
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PICTURE	145

	PAGE
WOMEN'S ATHLETICS	149
ORGANIZATION	152
Purpose, Function and Structure	152
Finances	153
Meetings	154
Eligibility	155
New Members	161
INTERNAL INFLUENCES	162
Sport Development	162
Archery	163
Curling	163
Ice hockey	163
Volleyball	163
Basketball	164
Swimming	164
Fencing	164
Skiing	164
Golf	164
Track and field	165
Field hockey	165
Rifle	165
Figure skating	165

	PAGE
Gymnastics	165
Modern dance	165
Competitive Development	169
Ice hockey	170
Volleyball	171
Curling	172
Badminton	172
Tennis	173
Archery	173
Basketball	173
Field hockey	174
Swimming	174
Awards	175
Ties	177
Uniforms	178
Spectator involvement	179
Student health and safety	179
Officials	180
Sports regulations	182
Schedules	183
Leadership Development	186
Social Development	188

	PAGE
Student Development	191
EXTERNAL INFLUENCES	192
Other Universities in Ontario and Quebec	194
Government and Education	205
The Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER	209
University Women's Physical Education Committee	213
Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada	217
National Competition	219
Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union--Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union	226
LEADERS	232
SUMMARY	234
Organization	235
Internal Influences	235
External Influences	237
Leaders	239
AN INTERPRETATION	240
BIBLIOGRAPHY	252
APPENDIX A	
CONSTITUTION OF THE CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE WOMEN'S BASKET-BALL LEAGUE	268

	PAGE
APPENDIX B	
CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION	273
APPENDIX C	
CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION	280
APPENDIX D	
WIAU-OQWCIA CODE OF OPERATION	285
APPENDIX E	
WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION BY-LAWS . . .	292
APPENDIX F	
WIAU SPORTS REGULATIONS 1968 BASKETBALL	294
APPENDIX G	
INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION	296
APPENDIX H	
INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION 1968	298
APPENDIX I	
INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION 1968	300
APPENDIX J	
PARTICIPATION IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS 1961-62 . .	302
APPENDIX K	
W. I. A. U. INVITATIONAL SPORTS DAYS 1963-64 and 1964-65	303

APPENDIX M

INTERCOLLEGIATE PROGRAMMES FOR UNIVERSITY

WOMEN 311

APPENDIX N

LETTER TO W.I.A.U. DIRECTORS 318

APPENDIX O

LETTER 321

APPENDIX P

LETTER TO W.I.A.U. DIRECTORS 323

LIST OF TABLES

	PAGE
I. Outside Leagues of Participation for the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, 1946-1959	122
II. Outside Leagues of Participation for the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, 1960-1970	185
III. Activities of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union Indicating First Year of Activity, 1921-1970	244

INTRODUCTION

The Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union has been functioning in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for the past five decades, but can only be considered an infant with regard to Canadian history. The first competition witnessed by the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union (formerly called the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League) was held in 1921, although athletic events were staged among universities in Canada prior to this date. (17: 20) There has been considerable development in women's intercollegiate athletics since 1920 and the history of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union tells a story of Canadian women and sport.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The study is one part of the historical development of sport in Canada. It was undertaken because of the author's personal interest in the field of women's sports and its administration. Since there is very little written about history of sport in Canada, and almost nothing about the

history of women's sport, this study is an attempt to fill a portion of such a historical gap.

Activities have greatly increased since the early days in 1921, when women's basketball reigned alone. Basketball is just one of eighteen sports offered today. Since the study was concerned with the history of women's athletics in the Canadian culture, a cursory glance at the female's role in society is necessary and has been recorded where possible.

The study was timely for two reasons. First, many of the original leaders were in their later years and the first-hand interpretations of the facts were necessary before they were lost forever. Secondly, the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union by 1970 was undergoing great change. It would appear that the day is not far off when the national and international sports arena will be an integral part of university women's athletic life.

Since this is the first known attempt in recording the history of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, the author has attempted as broad and comprehensive a study as possible. As in any historical study, the problem of suppressing bias, along with the difficulty of obtaining valid and reliable objective references was momentous. It is the hope that future researchers will use this study as a

basis for more extensive interpretations of women's athletics in Canada.

Purpose of the Study

In general, the purpose of this investigation was to ascertain the history of the growth of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union in terms of purpose, function, structure and programme. Interrelationships within the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union as well as relationships with outside organizations have been studied. The influence of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union on Canadian women's intercollegiate athletics and Canadian women's athletics was investigated.

Specifically, the purposes of the study were:

1. to record the history of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and relate it to the social and cultural scene of the era.
2. to elucidate the purposes and values of the first organization of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.
3. to elucidate the purposes and values of the organization today and compare these with the purposes and values of the early organization.
4. to ferret out standards developing from the early purposes and values, which are still pertinent.

5. to investigate the structural development of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, past and present.
6. to examine the development of the programme of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, past and present.
7. to suggest some influences of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and indicate their relation to temporal considerations.

Limitation of the Study

This study was limited to the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, an organization in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Some factors were mentioned briefly, to suggest their influence with reference to women's intercollegiate athletics.

Sources of Evidence

The primary source of evidence has been the past minutes, proceedings, records, documents, correspondence and files of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, which are kept in the archives of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario. The minutes of the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics and the Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, as well as documents, correspondence and proceedings, were also major sources.

files, including the records, documents, minutes, correspondence and proceedings took place.

The material researched is presented in chronological order with each of the chapters devoted to a specific period of time. The study is a broad overview of the entire history of the Union.

The period of history from the turn of the century until World War I was significant in Canada's history. (73) It was within this period seeds of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union were planted; therefore, the first chapter is concerned with this period of history.

The second chapter deals with the birth of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the formative years.

Chapter III indicates the growth and development of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union through its childhood and adolescent years from 1945 to 1960.

Chapter IV is concerned with the mature organization. This period is full of dramatic incidents that tend to indicate change will be necessary to keep pace with the ever-changing times.

Chapter V is an interpretation of the facts for future prognosis and criticism.

Definitions

W. H. Cowley, Stanford University, in a paper read at the 1962 meeting of the American College Personnel Association, Chicago, gave a system of classification which will be used within this study. (72)

<u>Structure</u>	-- refers to a social institution
<u>Structuring</u>	-- refers to the internal organization of a structure
<u>Function</u>	-- refers to a characteristic activity of a structure
<u>Functioning</u>	-- refers to the processes, procedures and routines involved in a function
<u>Purpose</u>	-- refers to stated intention of a human structure to engage in an activity or series of activities
<u>Values</u>	-- refers to the commitments underlying the purposes
<u>Commitment</u>	-- refers to sources of energy that propel a structure in performing its functions
<u>Participants</u>	-- refers to individual people or groups of people who participate in the functions of a structure
<u>Controls</u>	-- refers to influences both internal and external, legislated by administrative regulations

- Education -- refers to discipline of mind or character through study or instruction (Webster's Dictionary)
- Intercollegiate -- refers to a highly selected athletic competition played on a schedule basis among two or more universities or colleges (144)
- Invitational -- refers to athletic contests played among two or more individuals or teams, where there is no league restriction
- Sports Day:
Play Day: -- refers to activity in which each participating team or teams is composed of players from the same school or organization (144)
- Intra-University -- refers to athletic competitions or recreation within a university

Abbreviated Terms

The abbreviated terms used throughout this study are as follows:

- Union -- Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union
- League -- Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League
- McGill -- McGill University, Montreal, Quebec
- Toronto -- The University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario

<u>McMaster</u>	-- McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario
<u>Queen's</u>	-- Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
<u>Western</u>	-- The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario
<u>OAC</u>	-- The Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, Ontario
<u>Guelph</u>	-- The University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
<u>CAHPER</u>	-- The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
<u>WAC</u>	-- The Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
<u>CORB</u>	-- The Canadian Officials Rating Boards
<u>EWCIA</u>	-- East West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics
<u>OQWCIA</u>	-- Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference for Intercollegiate Athletics
<u>WITCA</u>	-- Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association
<u>Act</u>	-- The Fitness and Amateur Sports Act

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ROLE OF ATHLETICS

Canada's early years of development saw Catholic and Huguenot united in the perils and profits of Canadian settlement. As the Jesuits increased in power, no Huguenot was allowed to set foot in the colony. This factor sealed the doom of France as a dominant force in North American colonization. Consequently, it was the English, Dutch and even the Anglo-American colonies that fertilized Canada by their sturdy industry. (73) Hence, the sport heritage of Canada was to draw largely from the cultural base of the dominant colonies.

In no two provinces was the mixture of ethnic and cultural group the same; lower Canada being French and upper Canada English. An important factor in the formation of British North America character was the migration from the British Isles of men and women eager for a new life.

At first there was little fun and relaxation since the life of the early Canadians was filled with hardship,

deprivation, work and disappointments. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the Canadian settlements began to grow and life became easier, leaving leisure time for social pleasures.

The simple gaieties fostered by the natural opportunities of the country, the absence of wealth, general uniformity in breeding all were a prominent feature of old Canadian life which gradually disappeared by natural process in the later eighteenth hundreds giving way to more American like conditions. (73:12)

The vitality of the French Canadian community permeated all activities while stiff British reserve usually hindered assimilation. Cultural differences in the backgrounds of the French and the English were evident. The English introduced sports, games and dances of their ancestors and "events organized by the English would be characterized by pomp and ceremony with all due respect paid to tradition." (73:94) The French integrated more with the culture of the Indians.

It remained for the United Empire Loyalist refugees from the American War of Independence in 1776 to become the true founders of British Canada. Most were "simple farmers who came from the frontier regions of New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, with little property and less education." (73:9) Loyalists from all levels of society found their way to a new way of life.

Much later, when the British Imperial troops withdrew in 1872, the English influence lessened and a new Canadian flavour was evident, which closely resembled the United States of America. All aspects of life were in a constant state of flux as Canadians attempted to keep pace with all the modifications developed by the Americans. (73) An increasingly apparent American influence manifested itself upon Canadian society due to the close proximity of the two nations. "It was inevitable that the American style of civilization would supercede the British influence." (73:97)

It should be noted, that Canada was still rural in the late 1800's, and the people of this generation were leading thrifty, laborious lives in simple comfort on the lands their predecessors had carved out of the wilderness. Neither wealth nor poverty was seen among Canada's people in comparison with its neighbour, the uniformly fast developing United States. (73)

Athleticism was strongest and at its most vigorous position by the turn of the nineteenth century. (182) The early settlers of Canada used sport, games and dance to add zest to their lives and a highlight to holidays. These activities became outlets for their adventurous spirits. The social background between Confederation and the turn of the

century showed the central core of life to have been an atmosphere of gay sociability combined with a quest for new and daring experiences. The development of sport, games and dance was greatly influenced by this culture.

The physical pleasures of participation were accompanied by the social pleasures of meeting with friends and the enjoyment of the feasts and dances that were arranged in conjunction with sports meetings. (85:54)

Frederic Logan Paxton, the historian, has suggested that "sport was the social safety valve that replaced the closed frontier lands." (171:21)

The primary purpose of sport was sociability and little emphasis was placed on organized competition. The playing of sports and games was a means to an end rather than an end in itself. (73) The reason for which sports and games were derived in those early days of Canada has implications for Canadian athletics today, and specifically for women's athletics. The procedure of combining social activities with athletic competition has long been the philosophy of women in athletics.

The slow development of organized sport between Confederation and the turn of the century was mainly due to limited transportation and communication. Canada experienced a sudden spurt in growth during the late nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. The great period

of Canadian immigration took place from 1903 to 1914 due to the opening up of the railways, industrial and communication development, the vigorous immigration policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal government and a rise in the economic temperature of the world. (73) This growth influenced the field of sport which was reflected in women's sport. Many Canadian women were inspired to excel and take part in competitions at all levels. The trend toward urbanization of the country, with the young men moving off the farm to cities, gave further impetus to sport in the early twentieth century.

The technological revolution of the 1900's was a major factor influencing the rise of women's sports. The rapid increase of inventions spurred increasingly close relationship of technology and social change. Women were now left with leisure time. The upper and middle class woman attended colleges and universities while the lower class female joined the labour force.

As the twentieth century evolved, the Canadian woman found that, in addition to more leisure, she now had more money, since she had become a wage earner herself. One of the directions in which the female turned was toward organized sport.

The move from casual play of the settlers to that of organized sport was seen in the period of the late nineteenth

century, and in the first half of the twentieth century. New athletic clubs and organizations arose across the country to give efficient interaction, standardization of rules, guidelines for competition and championships. "The casual unorganized play of the early settlers was being replaced by highly organized groups with increased emphasis on specialization." (12:122) Constitutions were created with the intent to impart dignity and direction to the various sports and games as well as to organizations.

The Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union was one organization that was conceived and developed in this period.

Role of Women

Down through recorded history, the role of women has been different from that of men.

Whether the differences are innate, culturally induced, or the result of experiences, men and women have a different point of view, usually have different problems and often have different sets of values. (168:109)

Society had formulated the desired character of women in the male-dominated society of the nineteenth century and women were literally convinced they were inferior to men. "While great tribute was often paid to their spiritual insight, the social status of women was somewhere between that of a child and a man." (173:27) The female of the western world

was striving for equal rights with men in all aspects of life. Psychologically and socially, she was caught in a society still dominated by masculine power and standards.

By 1918, Canadian women were overcoming the prudish attitudes of society and gained the right to vote. Since that time they have never stopped in their demand for equality among men. "Women have been trying to be equal to men and therefore like them, yet also to be themselves and find their own identities." (80:139) In the period after World War I, North American women gained entrance to general social roles and shared cultural possessions. This was the emergence of women's role as we know it today.

In the early 1900's secondary school education in Canada was a reality for all, but it was not until after World War II that a university education was the normal right of all who qualified academically. Coeducation in the universities and colleges became a fact, and all but two of the country's twenty-two universities had granted degrees to women. Women have come into educational institutions and public activities in only comparatively recent times. (75)

Physical education schools designed to produce women physical education teachers were established at the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression (later known as the Margaret Eaton School of Physical Education) in the University

of Toronto in 1910 and at McGill University School of Physical Education in Montreal in 1912. Miss Ethel Mary Cartwright was the first Physical Education Director for Women in Canada in 1906 at McGill University, while Miss Mary Hamilton developed the Margaret Eaton School in Toronto. (89)

Florence Somers in her book on the Principles of Women's Athletics stated in 1930, that:

there was probably no aspect of human life that had undergone such a great change in the last twenty five years than the education of and the social status of the girl. (88:5)

The evolution of the female role has been controversial within the public's mind and the sportswoman has had suspicion surrounding her role. It is to be expected that many interesting stories can be told regarding woman's part in the history of sport in Canada and her congruent place in society. Specifically, the tale of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union is one of these stories.

Role of women's athletics. Women had participated in sport long before the beginning of the twentieth century. Female sports contests in the 1800's were mainly invitational and informal. Activities were social rather than competitive. Women's athletic leagues did not appear until early in the twentieth century.

The twentieth century saw women being encouraged by society to be inactive. At that time, nice women exercised very infrequently. They wore skirts when they ran, and to be most proper, they did not run at all. Since ladies should not be active, clothes usually indicated the limit of women's movement. (143)

The invention of the bicycle necessitated a reform in dress for active sporting events for women. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer set the example of abandoning skirts in favour of a garment that took her name. The bicycle also saw the disappearance of the female chaperone, since elderly women could not ride. (143)

Sports were intriguing to women and served as a means of socializing with the opposite sex. There were many questions women wanted to ask about sport. The answers to many of the questions were being hidden by superstitious beliefs.

In the early years of the twentieth century, women wanted to know whether their behavior patterns and characteristics were biologically determined or the result of social directives. Biologically, their reproductive functions were understandable. Women wondered why they could not be as active as men. Women had been led to believe that athletic activity during menstruation would be harmful in child bearing. In 1924, Arnold wrote:

The first decade of the twentieth century saw a new role for women in athletics. This period was responsible for the determined attitude of the female to be a part of society. Since "sports constituted one of the most powerful forces in society," (168:13) it was natural that women should turn in the direction of sport. Even though there were admonitions against the participation of women in sports, there was growing evidence that women were going to have the right to take part in sports. Women became free to participate in a great variety of sports and physical activity. Schools, universities, colleges, recreational and sports organizations began to offer opportunities for female sport participation.

Women were only permitted to participate in athletic activities. Society did not allow them to organize and administer these activities. Therefore women were used for years in an administrative advisory position until they could gain the control of women's athletics.

The changing patterns of participation in sports by women can best be explained by the opening of educational opportunities in the country. The kinds of activities and the extent of the participation were determined by the standards, values and attitudes of the society which women in educational institutions actually helped to structure.

Because the school, college and university attempted to protect the woman against the uncouth realities of the outer world, women's competitive athletics were separated into educational participation in the schools and recreational competition in municipal athletic programmes. Women began to organize and administer athletic programmes for women in educational institutions. The "educational" elements of sport participation was stressed in women's athletics.

The theme of the joy of play can be seen all through the policies of competition for women. Play was so valuable, that when sport lost the element of play it became separated from culture and had little dignity or worth for mankind. It has been stated that:

Play is a voluntary activity or occupation executed within fixed limits of time and place according to rules freely accepted but absolutely binding, having its aim in itself and accompanied by a feeling of tension, joy and the consciousness that it is 'different' from ordinary life. (182:117)

This concept of play which had a great effect on culture was held as an absolute belief by the early leaders of organized sports for women in the United States and Canada and was reflected later by sociologists such as Johan Huizinga. (182)

The common factor in most women's competitive sports was that they reached an organized form under men. These men had the time, money and ingenuity to become creative pioneers

in some women's competitive sports. (89) Women were involved with the organization of athletics only in educational institutions. Very few women were actually leaders in athletic administration.

Athletic activities for men in Canada were established by the 1930's. The acknowledgment of the growth of women's sports by men was made known by the Amateur Athletic Union in their statement, that "no woman admitted where men or boys participated." (75:176) Women could compete so long as they competed with their own sex. This was precisely what women were doing and would want to do, since they were seeking greater control in their own affairs. (75)

The women's committee of the Amateur Athletic Union in Canada was formed in 1924. Miss A. E. Marie Parkes of the University of Toronto was appointed secretary. Later in 1926 when the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation developed, Marie Parkes was again named secretary. (85)

The majority of Canadian communities pleaded guilty since they provided only adequate boy's and men's athletic programmes. The inadequacy of provision for women's athletic programmes was conceded by most of the people responsible for athletic organization. (89) The expedient procedure of offering modified boy's programmes or nothing was the

standard practice for women and girl's athletic programmes, as can be seen by the choice of activities offered.

Miss Winona E. Wood, McGill University explained the reason for leadership by men:

Almost universally, the lack of good leadership for girls' programmes is cited as the basic cause of this situation. Lack of dynamic leadership capable of arousing and sustaining interest, seems to be the factor which impeded the growth of girls' programmes, both in communities where facilities are abundant but ignored, and in those which have not yet bestirred themselves to acquire facilities. (89:158)

It should be noted that all women's intercollegiate competitions were made educational, social events as well as competitive, entertainment events. This was not the case in men's athletics. (89)

Canadian society had done little to encourage girls to seek recognition in athletic achievements. Winona Wood continued to explain:

From her earliest sorties into various games, the Canadian girl has seldom had pressure exerted on her to play seriously, or to be intensively competitive. She has been encouraged to regard physical recreation as a source of fun and sociability, the open door to new friendships, or perhaps to a more desirable social circle. (89:175)

Consequently, Canadian girls did not constantly strive to excel in physical performance during the early years of the twentieth century.

Activities for women. The Eskimo woman on the North American continent enjoyed football as strenuously as men in the mid 1700's. (85) Among Canadian women acceptable sport in the early nineteenth century was restricted to a very few activities such as skating and tennis. (85) Later, women participated in riding, hawking, curling, skiing, walking, ice hockey, field hockey, basketball, swimming, rifle, golf and racquets. (185) During the early twentieth century the list of activities available to women grew longer with the addition of baseball, rowing, bicycling, canoeing, track and field and sailing. (85)

By 1900, women in Canada had one foot in the door of the sporting world, and it was "just a question of invading new fields and increasing competition before the Canadian sportswoman would blossom into a reality and was no longer to be called an oddity." (75:114) She was newsworthy now and sportswriters began to treat her with courtesy and admiration.

The only sports which remained strictly forbidden to women were those where body contact was inevitable as in football. If contact seemed likely in women's activities then rules were made to prevent such contact. (75)

Canadian women competed internationally in 1921 for the first time, in track and field. By 1928, women were

officially to take part in the Olympic Games, in which Canadian women participated and won two gold medals and one silver medal in track and field. (88)

University Women's Athletics within the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union

Intercollegiate athletic activities for women had developed since Confederation in 1867. In the 1800's, ice skating was most popular among female college students. Swimming was common but posed a major problem of what to wear. Foot races were noted and golf was fashionable. (75)

The first paper hunt of 1867 emerged from the sport of fox hunting. (75) Tennis and racquets saw their beginning in 1887 at McGill University, the University of Toronto in 1893 and Queen's University in the early 1890's. (85) A series of class ice hockey games was organized at McGill in 1894, (75) Queens 1895 and Toronto in 1901. (87) Golf was first played in Toronto in 1903. (87) The game of basketball drew the most attention and it was this sport that later influenced the advocates of competition for women among the universities of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Basketball which originated at Springfield College, Massachusetts in 1891 was the brainchild of Dr. James Naismith, a graduate of McGill University. It was realized

from the first that women could undertake this activity with very few modifications to the game. Immediately after the birth of basketball, Canadian women began to play the game.

McGill University and the Royal Victoria College of McGill University were recorded to have played the game of basketball in 1897. An article in the Young Women's Gazette appeared stating:

After class the basketball team, which had been recently organized and which promises to be a gay, energetic one, is called to the front, and for about twenty minutes, the greatest excitement prevails. (73:100)

In the era of the twentieth century, activities in the intercollegiate scene for women developed rapidly. Gymnastics was mentioned in 1900 at McGill and fencing began in 1902. Rifle shooting and skating drew interest prior to World War I. Field hockey, badminton, running, archery and softball were all mentioned in the early athletic files of the universities. (87) Walking matches and foot races introduced the paper chase which was seen as a forerunner to the modern activities of track, orienteering and cross-country running. (87)

It was not until after the turn of the century that women's intercollegiate competitive activities were scheduled. Up until that time inter-class, invitational games and sports

from the first that women could undertake this activity with very few modifications to the game. Immediately after the birth of basketball, Canadian women began to play the game.

McGill University and the Royal Victoria College of McGill University were recorded to have played the game of basketball in 1897. An article in the Young Women's Gazette appeared stating:

After class the basketball team, which had been recently organized and which promises to be a gay, energetic one, is called to the front, and for about twenty minutes, the greatest excitement prevails. (73:100)

In the era of the twentieth century, activities in the intercollegiate scene for women developed rapidly. Gymnastics was mentioned in 1900 at McGill and fencing began in 1902. Rifle shooting and skating drew interest prior to World War I. Field hockey, badminton, running, archery and softball were all mentioned in the early athletic files of the universities. (87) Walking matches and foot races introduced the paper chase which was seen as a forerunner to the modern activities of track, orienteering and cross-country running. (87)

It was not until after the turn of the century that women's intercollegiate competitive activities were scheduled. Up until that time inter-class, invitational games and sports

days between local universities and colleges were the usual form of competition. A few university basketball and ice hockey teams began to form leagues with local recreational municipal teams.

A brief glance into the athletic programmes at each of the founding universities of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union is in order. These were: the University of Toronto in Toronto, Ontario, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and McGill University in Montreal, Quebec.

Women at McGill University participating in intercollegiate athletics were enrolled in the Royal Victoria College. Although the various athletic teams were under the name of the Royal Victoria College, in this thesis these teams will be referred to as McGill University teams.

University of Toronto. Women at the University of Toronto participated in sport prior to the twentieth century. Miss Ann Hall, University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Alberta, recorded that "the Colleges of the University of Toronto were the real pioneers in the development of intercollegiate competition." (75:135)

Miss White at University College and Victoria College (the University of Toronto), was recorded as the first physical culture instructress in 1902. Later, a Miss Wreylord, a

graduate of the Sargent School in Boston, Massachusetts was recorded as faculty at both of the above colleges. (87)

Sports Days were started in Toronto in 1901, when Victoria College and the nearby Whitby Ladies College in Whitby, Ontario, participated in tennis, ice hockey, basketball and ping pong. (87) Competition in ice hockey was arranged by the teams from Victoria College and University College in 1901. In 1902, Saint Hilda's College (The University of Toronto), in the old Queen Street gymnasium, participated in basketball and physical culture. Ice hockey was also played by the three colleges of the University of Toronto. (87) Field hockey was played in 1902 in University College and later in Victoria College in 1904. (87)

The Toronto University Athletic League was formed at the University of Toronto in 1905 among Victoria College, University College and Saint Hilda's College. This league was later called the Women's Athletic Association of the University of Toronto.

The purpose of the Association was the promotion of sports in the Colleges of the University of Toronto with the possibility of friendly competition. (87) From the various teams in hockey, basketball and tennis, the organizers hoped it would be possible "to form a University of Toronto team to play other universities." (87:3)

McMaster University, then established on Bloor Street in Toronto, was allowed into friendly competition occasionally by the Toronto University Athletic League. In 1920, however, McMaster students could not play for the University of Toronto since they were not members of the university. (87)

Trophies were important matters as early as 1905, in tennis, ice hockey and basketball. (87)

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, granted a petition by the students in 1920, which stated:

giving the Women's Athletic Association temporary power to answer such challenges to intercollegiate sports as may be received prior to the approval of a constitution by the Caput. (87:7)

Individual students from time to time had tried to promote inter-university competition but no massive organized efforts were made. It became increasingly obvious that:

some central authority with the backing of the university administration must be set up if competition were to be established with other universities. (87:11)

In 1920, the Women's Athletic Association of the University of Toronto was formed and a constitution was constructed which had only few amendments in the ensuing years. A permanent secretary, Miss A. E. Marie Parkes was appointed. (87)

Queen's University. Women at Queen's University participated in various activities in the twentieth century and as with McGill University and the University of Toronto, basketball led in interest.

Basketball was played in 1904 by the women at Queen's in their new gymnasium. (75) Due to "feminine bashfulness" there was a fear that the girls would be unwilling to play in public. (75) Ann Hall, University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Alberta, recorded the scene when Queen's University played the Young Women's Christian Association before the public.

A very large crowd turned out to see the game including several hundred ladies. The girls played beautiful ball. Short, fast passing, quick running, hard checking and some really splendid shooting, marked the game. At half time the score was 3 all, but in the second period we drew right away. The final score was 11-5 for Queen's. (75:140)

The Levana Athletic Board of Control at Queen's University indicated by 1911, a women's intra-university basketball league was well established and there was hope of arranging intercollegiate games with Toronto and McGill. (75) Correspondence was initiated between Queen's and Toronto in 1909, for the purpose of sending a tennis team to play the University of Toronto, but nothing came of this until 1920. (87)

Queen's University. Women at Queen's University participated in various activities in the twentieth century and as with McGill University and the University of Toronto, basketball led in interest.

Basketball was played in 1904 by the women at Queen's in their new gymnasium. (75) Due to "feminine bashfulness" there was a fear that the girls would be unwilling to play in public. (75) Ann Hall, University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Alberta, recorded the scene when Queen's University played the Young Women's Christian Association before the public.

A very large crowd turned out to see the game including several hundred ladies. The girls played beautiful ball. Short, fast passing, quick running, hard checking and some really splendid shooting, marked the game. At half time the score was 3 all, but in the second period we drew right away. The final score was 11-5 for Queen's. (75:140)

The Levana Athletic Board of Control at Queen's University indicated by 1911, a women's intra-university basketball league was well established and there was hope of arranging intercollegiate games with Toronto and McGill. (75) Correspondence was initiated between Queen's and Toronto in 1909, for the purpose of sending a tennis team to play the University of Toronto, but nothing came of this until 1920. (87)

McGill University (Royal Victoria College). Women at the Royal Victoria College, McGill University, participated in many activities during the early 1900's although basketball was the first recorded competition.

The Women's Athletic Association minutes at McGill University in 1904 mentioned the use of new Mount Royal Basketball Rules, after a two practice trial, and that a university team would be formed if enough girls could be found.

(17:04) There was a female coach in 1904 for basketball. However, 1905 saw a male coach on the scene. (17:05)

As early as 1908 communication between Macdonald College in St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec and McGill University took place regarding basketball competition, but it was not until 1910 that two games between these two institutions actually occurred. (17:10)

A basketball league with two divisions of senior and junior was formed in 1913 within the city of Montreal with a constitution drawn up in 1914. Teams included Macdonald College, Westmount Teachers' Alumni and the Royal Victoria College. The league was named the Mount Royal Women's Basketball League. (17:13)

During World War I years McGill University resigned from the Mount Royal Women's Basketball League. Demonstrations

and Sports Days were held for patriotic purposes to raise money for the war fund. In 1916 McGill re-entered the city league in basketball but the Sports Day was cancelled. The year 1917 once again saw friendly games with Macdonald College in basketball, with Miss Ethyl Mary Cartwright as coach. (17:17) The influenza epidemic of 1918 cancelled many of the athletic programmes due to the scarcity of players and the quarantine restrictions.

Friendly matches in ice hockey were also played in 1914 with Macdonald College. Interest in fancy skating and ice hockey was lessening but by 1917 the ice hockey team was flourishing under the coaching eye of a Mr. Cassidy. The team had six members and held seven practices before challenging Macdonald College to a home-and-home series of games. (17:17) After a lapse, ice hockey was again resumed in 1920 and compared favourably with basketball, as being one of the major sports for university women. (17:20) A local municipal ice hockey league was created about this time among Saint Lambert Girls, Montreal West, Macdonald College and McGill.

Tennis competition originated in 1914 with a league involving Macdonald College, McGill University and various clubs in Montreal. (17:14) There was a problem regarding available tennis courts and in 1915 the women of McGill were

granted use of the men's courts. By 1918, the women were told they should not play when the courts were in demand by those more entitled to use them, namely the men students. (17:18)

Swimming competitions began in 1920 through the influence of Dr. Arthur S. Lamb (Director of Physical Education at McGill University) and again the Sports Day influence was noted as seen in the programme, "twenty yards free style, forty yards side and back, diving, long plunge, plate diving and walking." (17:20)

Miss Zerada Slack, McGill University, recorded in 1934 that the Swedish system of gymnastics was apparent at the Royal Victoria College very early in the twentieth century. (132:11) The McGill University calendar for 1900-1901 under the heading of the Royal Victoria College, stated:

The gymnasium for women is in charge of Miss Holstrom, graduate of the Posse Gymnasium, Boston and Harvard Summer School, who teaches on Swedish principles. . . . All students undergo a physical examination on entering upon the gymnastic course. (132:11)

The McGill Women's Athletic Association president's report for basketball in 1920 indicated a problem of women's athletic organization. Each activity was allotted a definite period of time in which to complete its programme, to prevent overlapping of activities.

Until the College becomes large enough to have different groups of girls taking part in different sports, a few of the keenest members are overtaxed because of the overlapping of various activities. (17:20)

Only a small number of girls participated in any sport. It was recorded in 1918 that the loss of five basketball girls who played every year would be greatly felt. (17:18) Second teams were created allowing play for more girls who were interested in competition but not as well skilled in the game. (17:20) Substitution of players in the game of basketball was not used.

The question of eligibility arose in 1914 and rules were laid down with regard to part-time students who were not eligible to play on the university teams. (17:14) It was necessary to participate in three practices prior to competition. Students were in charge of their own practices. (17:19) A medical examination was necessary before a girl could compete in university athletics. (87)

Finances for McGill Women's athletics were under the auspices of the Undergraduate Society; although in 1919, Sports Days were held for the purpose of raising funds to finance intercollegiate basketball. (17:19) The operation of women's intercollegiate athletics was always conducted financially in the most economical way. The basketball

expenses for 1914 were recorded in the amount of three dollars. (17:14) Twenty-five cents was charged for an admission to ice hockey games. This money allowed for expenses and payment of the coach. The practice of renting outside rinks was a problem which still exists.

The social aspect of competition was important and after each game of basketball, swimming took place for all the girls. (17:18)

Awards were mentioned as early as 1909 when large Royal Victoria College (first team) and small Royal Victoria College (second team) crests were originated. (17:09)

February 6 and 7, 1920 saw the biggest event in the university athletic season. A basketball match was played between a team from Queen's University and the Royal Victoria College, McGill University. The University of Toronto was represented by a few spectators. (17:20)

At a banquet held prior to the games, the students voiced mutual expression of pleasure in participating in the auspicious occasion. (17:20) Two games were held, one on Friday evening and one on Saturday evening with the gymnasium crowded with spectators for both games. After the match, the teams were entertained at the "Partial Society, The Dansant," (17:20) and after dinner at the billets, they later met at

"His Majesty's" Theatre for a party given by Miss Lichtenstein, Athletic Director for Women at the Royal Victoria College, McGill University. The Queen's University girls departed on Sunday morning having formed an insoluable bond of friendship with the girls at McGill University. It was later written in the basketball report of 1920:

The occasion was the first intercollegiate meeting of college girls in any sport and it is the hope of all, that this may be the first of a series of intercollegiate matches which will finally include Toronto and our sister university of even farther west. (17:20)

Much discussion took place following this competition concerning the possibility of creating a women's intercollegiate basketball league. In the spring of 1921, a pre-arranged committee met to draw up a constitution. (17:20)

The McGill University basketball manager went on to say:

I can only hope that RVC may be able to participate in the formation of an Intercollegiate League, for as much as we appreciate the value of inter-year games we all felt and enjoyed the spirit of fellowship which has been stirred this year for the first time in intercollegiate sports. (17:20)

Thus, the first women's intercollegiate athletic organization was conceived for Canadian universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"His Majesty's" Theatre for a party given by Miss Lichtenstein, Athletic Director for Women at the Royal Victoria College, McGill University. The Queen's University girls departed on Sunday morning having formed an insoluable bond of friendship with the girls at McGill University. It was later written in the basketball report of 1920:

The occasion was the first intercollegiate meeting of college girls in any sport and it is the hope of all, that this may be the first of a series of intercollegiate matches which will finally include Toronto and our sister university of even farther west. (17:20)

Much discussion took place following this competition concerning the possibility of creating a women's intercollegiate basketball league. In the spring of 1921, a pre-arranged committee met to draw up a constitution. (17:20)

The McGill University basketball manager went on to say:

I can only hope that RVC may be able to participate in the formation of an Intercollegiate League, for as much as we appreciate the value of inter-year games we all felt and enjoyed the spirit of fellowship which has been stirred this year for the first time in intercollegiate sports. (17:20)

Thus, the first women's intercollegiate athletic organization was conceived for Canadian universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

SUMMARY

The late nineteenth century saw the role of the dominant Anglo-American colonist far surpassing the earlier English and French influence. As it was to be expected, the American culture also affected the lives of all Canadians. Canada by the late 1800's was mainly rural and most of her population were leading simple, thrifty, laborious lives.

Sport became the centre of social life in Canada at the turn of the twentieth century. A sudden spurt of population and industry in Canada early in the twentieth century opened the door for the rise of organized athletics, including women's athletics.

Technology of the early 1900's left more and more women with leisure time which influenced the social temperament of the period. The Canadian woman was demanding a chance at a sport role. The female character was different from the male role and women wished to maintain their own identity.

By the second decade of the twentieth century most Canadian universities opened their doors to women and two Schools of Physical Education were developing women physical education teachers. Although women had been participating in

The philosophy of free play, fun and relaxation, play for play's sake, was accepted by all physical education and athletic women in the United States and Canada. Men organized women's municipal recreation athletic competition while women continued to administer women's athletics in schools, colleges and universities.

Men's athletic competition, being firmly established, approved of women's athletics but only for competition with other women. The female athletic programme usually came second to the men's athletic programmes. Women's inter-collegiate athletics were made educational social events rather than fostering competitive entertainment.

North American women including both Indian and Eskimo participated in various sports prior to the 1900's. Earlier Canadian women were limited to very few sports, but by the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the list of activities grew. There was no limit to activities for women in the twentieth century, except in those sports where body contact limited the playing rules. Canadian women competed for the first time in the Olympics of 1928 in track and field.

University activities for women in the three founding member universities of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic

Union were numerous but basketball created the most interest for the advocates of women's competition within the universities.

Women's competitive athletics did not occur within the universities until after the first decade of the twentieth century. Competition at this time within the university was in the form of interclass leagues, invitation games, sports days and intra-university leagues. Some women's leagues began to develop within the local municipal recreation programmes in basketball, ice hockey and tennis.

University Women's Athletic Associations, organized and administered by students, were created early in the century and rules and regulations concerning athletic competition for women were formulated. Rules for sports, eligibility of students, activities, schedules, membership, finance, awards and social activities, all were developed through the early years of the twentieth century.

By 1920 it was evident inter-university competition was needed for women and the first formal intercollegiate competition was held in the form of a series of basketball games in Montreal, Quebec at the Royal Victoria College, McGill University. Thus, a women's intercollegiate basketball league among the universities in Ontario and Quebec was conceived in 1920 and was born in 1921.

CHAPTER II

BIRTH AND FORMATIVE YEARS 1921-1945

The years from 1921 to the beginning of World War I were years of slow progress for women's intercollegiate athletics in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It was a time, however, when basic philosophic principles of the Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League, hereafter to be known as the League, were soundly established. The organization of the League will be discussed first, and then five major areas of internal influences will be identified. They were sport development, educational competitive development, leadership development, social development and student development. External professional and social factors began to influence the League and some of these will be recorded.

ORGANIZATION

Purpose, Function and Structure

At 11:00 a.m., February 5, 1921, in the presence of coaches and representatives of women's basketball associations at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Queen's

University in Kingston, Ontario and the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, the League found a home. This auspicious occasion marked the first formal Canadian Intercollegiate women's basketball competition, held in Kingston, Ontario at Queen's University. (77) It was almost one year to the day since Queen's and McGill had played two games of basketball in Montreal on February 6 and 7, 1920 and conceived the athletic organization. (17:20)

Excellent sportsmanship was displayed during the contest. Such an event does much to augment a cordial intercollegiate feeling in girl's sports as well as being an excellent opportunity for the girls to see a little of the life at another University. (17:21)

During the one year interval between the idea and the actuality, correspondence was carried on among the founding universities as they attempted to come to agreement on a draft of a constitution for the League. The first formally approved constitution was dated March 31, 1921. (23:21)

A committee of six composed of one faculty member and one student from each school was formally chosen to form an interim committee. This committee had full constitutional power to conduct the business arising from the meeting, "To initiate amendments to the constitution and to accept the same after consultation with the ratification by the various societies which they represent." (1:21)

The function of the organization, although not stated or written into the first constitution was "competition for university women in athletics." (1:21) Its purposes were:

The furtherance of basketball for women in the colleges of the Dominion.

The enforcement of the rules of the game as adopted by the League.

The supervision and carrying out of the championship of the League in a spirit of good sportsmanship. (23:21)

Structuring and providing ways of function for the organization was the central responsibility of that initial group with the minutes of the meetings being the sole recorded authority. (1:21)

Comments on the constitution indicated common thoughts concerning women in sport during the early twenties. Miss Margaret T. Addison, Dean of Women at the University of Toronto stated:

as our young women have an Intercollegiate and Interfaculty Athletic Association with scheduled games in basketball, hockey, tennis and swimming contests, and as these tax them beyond wise play, we are wondering if the future excitement is desirable, which would attend long journeys and the conditions of public games. (57:21)

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, McGill University, added her concern for the bold venture:

especially with regard to publicity and the tax on students strength and time. No suggestion, as far as I am aware, has come up here for public games.

for my part I think there is something to be said for enabling students of universities to become more conscious of each other than they are at present, and it is also very important in our very elongated country to promote interchange of visit.

if a plan can be judiciously worked out for a limited interchange of visits for athletic purposes much good might result. I do not think however, that anything should be done that tied a university to maintain an intercollegiate schedule every year.
(57:21)

World War I and the social conditions of the twenties were beginning to influence the women. A philosophy of competition was expressed by the 1921 basketball manager from McGill University:

I know that the same old spirit of playing the game for love of the game rather than to win, will prevail.
(57:21)

and further, from the president of the McGill Women's Athletic Association by statements such as:

bringing the players to-gether in the spirit of fellowship that is so much to be looked for among our Canadian Universities. (57:21)

their love of the game for the games sake.

aim should be to have every student take part in some sport. (57:21)

A special meeting of the League was called on December 1, 1922 at Queen's University for the purpose of drawing up a permanent constitution. Prior to this meeting suggestions for the constitution were circulated among the

universities. A copy of the 1924 amended and permanent League constitution has been recorded in the Appendix.

The constitution ultimately took the form that is known today. Very few amendments were ratified subsequent to constitutional acceptance and the present organization cherished the same ideals as the ancestral organization. Changes in basketball rules were dealt with by correspondence. (1:22)

In 1921 the University of Toronto was invited to play ice hockey in Montreal (87) and in 1922 the hockey teams from McGill University travelled to Toronto with the basketball team. (17:22)

This was the first time in history that Canadian women participated in intercollegiate hockey:

never before has such a spirit of friendliness existed between the girls of the universities and it is hoped that this will be only the beginning of far bigger things. (17:22)

Both coaches at this time were men.

The first meeting of the ice hockey league was held on February 27, 1923, in Montreal. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the ice hockey rules and regulations. An important feature of this meeting was that "no informal notes shall be written in the carrying on of hockey business."

(2:23) There did not seem to be any co-ordination between the basketball and hockey but "each worked separately to further the same function, purpose and value." (1:22)

Finance

League finances were a major problem from the beginning of women's athletic intercollegiate competition. All expenses were to be borne equally by the member universities with the gate money going into a common expense fund. Gate receipts were necessary from the beginning, being divided among the member universities. (17:21) In 1923 the home team paid for the expenses of the contest and by 1924 the universities were to pay the officials' expenses from the gate receipts before the division of money took place among the participating teams. (1:24) The expenses of basketball officials, if brought from outside the town where the tournament was held, were also to be divided among the four universities. (1:34) Officials' fees in 1937 corresponded to the Spalding Rule Book's suggestion which stated, "one game five dollars and a double header, seven dollars." (1:37)

In 1924 the home team was allowed one quarter of the gate receipts while visiting teams were reimbursed from the remaining three quarters, in proportion to their travelling expenses. (1:29)

Money was raised by the women students to pay expenses of officials and travel. The hostess university would billet the visiting students at their university and cover all expenses of hospitality and social gatherings. Purchasing athletic equipment and payment for rentals would be the responsibility of the women at each university.

McGill sold tea dance tickets after sports events earning about one hundred and sixty dollars in 1921. (17:21) Toronto raised funds for intercollegiate expenses through university novelty items sold at football games, a sponsored game at Hart House (the men's athletic building), and each woman student was canvassed for twenty-five cents. (87)

Up until 1927 expenses of all meetings were borne by each of the member universities, but in 1927 a new practice developed whereby the expenses of any meeting of the League was to be shared by all the member institutions.

The budget for McGill women's athletics in 1933 indicated:

Badminton	\$100.00	
Rifle	75.00	
Swimming	10.00	
Hockey	100.00	
Tennis	10.00	
Track	5.00	
Basketball	500.00	(17:23)

There was no university student athletic fee at Toronto until 1937, when "five percent of the university fee was paid over

to the Women's Athletic Association. (87) By 1940, the League was of the opinion that some reduction in expenses of the basketball meet should be made, while keeping the idea of the home university acting as hostess. (21:40) The philosophy of always financing women's intercollegiate athletics only in the most economical way began to be observed.

Meetings

Special meetings for any reason deemed necessary by a member university were to be called upon the request of any two members of the League. A quorum was constituted, "when all members of the League were represented." (1:22) Each member of the League would have one vote in the League Committee, an action committee with voting power. The Committee was composed of two students from the university where the next meeting was to be held, with one to act as chairman.

The secretary of the League was responsible for the general business of the League concerning meetings, agenda, notices and general correspondence to all the member universities. The position required the secretary to keep all minutes of meetings, file all correspondence and keep a record of all basketball contests held under control of the League, including names of players and results of games. (1:22) Miss A. E. M. Parkes became secretary in 1922.

Eligibility

Eligibility had an interesting evolution during this early period. Between 1921 and 1923 students wishing to compete were to be amateurs, registered as full time undergraduate students proceeding to a degree in any Faculty of the University that they represented and carrying no supplemental examinations. (17:21, 22) By 1923 a student could carry one supplemental examination. Throughout the period prior to World War II, the issue of physical education students participating in intercollegiate competition was never-ending.

Eligibility standards suggested that "one girl who lost her year through illness was allowed to play since she was a student in good standing with a good record." (1:23) Therefore, special cases for dispensation were considered by the League Committee. In 1924 diploma students were not eligible for competition.

In 1927 it was stated that:

certificates of the academic eligibility of the players signed by the academic heads of their respective universities, shall be submitted at the regular meeting of the League which shall take place before the first game. (1:27)

McGill carried out a strict rule of no supplementals and considered it no hardship.

Eligibility forms were drafted in 1930 and again in 1934. Each university was to send to each member university, one week before the tournament every year a list of players for the annual tournaments with their names and year. (3:34) The number of basketball players eligible to participate was nine and changes were brought up for discussion prior to the tournament. (3:34)

New Members

The possibility of additional members provided by the first formal constitution stated: "and of such other universities and colleges in the League as are admitted on the unanimous vote of the League Committee upon the agreed recommendation of the members of the League." (1:22) The beginning of expansion of the League started in 1922 when the University of Western Ontario requested admission. The implications of a larger League, more games within the tournament and further travel began to seem probably. Letters circulated in 1924 from Queen's University and the University of Toronto, were against entrance of the University of Western Ontario due to the "increased finances to be borne." (1:24) "Lower gate receipts," and "more expense" seemed to be the consensus. (1:24)

The University of Western Ontario offered to pay their own expenses for travel, accommodation and hospitality. This offer was disallowed since it was "not desirable to have teams competing under different conditions." (1:24) Western sent two delegates to the next meetings held in Kingston, Ontario. At this time the following was stated:

at the present time it would be impossible to surmount the billeting and financial questions,

and Western's request was denied. The concern stated was that:

Something should be done to let Western know how much their interest in Intercollegiate Basketball was appreciated. (3:26)

McGill stated: "they were not in a financial position to undertake any large scheme regarding intercollegiate sports and that other sports should have a chance before basketball goes any further ahead." (11:26) It was later stated that:

it was not the question of the quality of Western's basketball but that it was a question of not being able to extend hospitality to them. (3:26)

McGill authorities did not approve of the girls playing home and home games which would result if Western joined the League. (3:26)

Queen's University also stated:

they are governed by an athletic board who for financial reasons objected to Queen's entering into any scheme which would cost more money. (3:26)

The University of Toronto concurred and stated that they:

fully appreciated Western's position and were willing to do everything in their power to encourage home and home games with them, but it was impossible to extend their hospitality to a larger number than now belonged to the League. (3:26)

The year 1927 saw the question of new member's entrance into the League, as a crucial issue since the University of Western Ontario would join with an American League, if not granted admission. (11:27) Queen's entertained Western as an experiment that year; Toronto felt that it could finance the admission in a year and McGill was unable to accommodate a third team at that time. (3:27) It was finally decided:

that Western be temporarily admitted to the League and that until the present schedule be completed at McGill in 1927, the tournaments be held with the four universities competing and that Western pay their own travelling and billeting expenses. (3:27)

The schedule was so arranged that visiting teams would not have to go to the most distant universities, namely McGill and Western in succession. Both of these universities declared themselves financially equal to the long trip once in every four years. (3:29)

In 1929 the University of Western Ontario was admitted into the League on the same permanent basis as the other three universities. (3:29) Later in 1930 a change in

the constitution was made to include "Western and any further University." (3:30)

The increase in membership in the League and the impending expenses necessitated a change in financial policy in 1930. A change indicated "the home team keeping their own gate receipts and have the responsibility to pay the referees." (3:30) The visiting teams were then required to pay their own travelling expenses.

McMaster University, through Mr. Burridge, Director of Physical Education, applied for application into the League in 1932. Again, the earlier financial reasons were the basis for denial of their request as, "at present we are incapable of admitting another team." (3:32) The application of McMaster University appeared again in 1936 and stated, "in some way to be arranged mutually," (21:36) and "to bear all our own expenses for four years." (21:36) There was another unanimous negative vote against the entrance of McMaster University into the League in 1937. (21:37)

INTERNAL INFLUENCES

Sport Development

Activities in order of the appearance included:

Basketball	(1921)
Ice Hockey	(1922)
Tennis	(1927)
Badminton	(1935)
Archery	(1937)
Swimming	(1938)
Skiing	(1938)

The sport of basketball was considered most important and ice hockey competition was followed closely for a number of years until it later disappeared.

McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto continued to play ice hockey until 1924 when McGill withdrew, due to lack of interest. In 1934, Queen's withdrew from the ice hockey competition, leaving Toronto to play occasional games.

The expansion of sport in the early years of the League saw the development of second or intermediate teams. At McGill University, "the second team received the praise of the first team." In the University of Toronto, the purpose of the intermediate teams were, "excellent training ground for the seniors as well as keeping basketball alive for many players who could not play on the intercollegiate team." (87: 23) The second team would take "much of the credit of victory because of attendance at the practices." (17:23) One suggestion given to the University of Western Ontario's

application for entry into the league in 1924 indicated the formation of an intermediate intercollegiate league with teams from the Ontario Agriculture College in Guelph and the University of Toronto's second basketball team. (17:24)

Educational Competitive Development

Although earlier correspondence indicated the use of Mount Royal Basketball Rules, the rules generally used were to be the newly created League rules. (1:21) In 1921, the welfare of the individual student was one of the major concerns of the League, which can be seen by the statements:

free substitution within the game of basketball

one game per day

the use of expert advice concerning the basketball rules. (1:21)

The amount of game time as well as the girl's performance had always been a factor for consideration.

The substitution rule for basketball began to cause a great concern within the League in 1922. Queen's University and McGill University both favoured no substitution, except when a player was incapacitated. The University of Toronto approved of free substitution up to a limited three times per game. (1:22)

The matter of the player's health was of great concern from the very beginning of intercollegiate competition.

It was important to have a doctor in attendance at all matches, to decide whether a player was able to return to the game after a four-minute break. (1:22) The University of Toronto cited, "our directorate feels very strongly that substitution may be a matter of the player's health." (1:22) They go on to say that the medical director believes "free substitution is of the greatest importance when a team is composed of growing girls." (1:22) Dr. Clara Benson was the medical director at the University of Toronto at this time.

McGill University stated that they felt all members of the team should be in fit condition to play the game. Dr. Gordon, medical doctor at McGill stated that basketball:

may be very injurious to a girl's health particularly a growing girl, and that every girl should play only up to the limit of her capabilities, as basketball is primarily for healthful exercise and enjoyment. (1:22)

In 1924, Dr. Clara Benson again stated that she would like to see more free substitution to save over-fatiguing. Queen's University and McGill University continued to disagree with the University of Toronto's approval of free substitution.

There was an attempt to keep rapport with the academic faculties of the universities when students were away from

the campus participating in athletic games and thereby missing university lectures. (17:21) The basketball schedule of games and dates was determined by the university which would be holding the championship that year, and the design of competition was:

To be either a two day tournament or a three day tournament, consisting of a single round robin or a home and home schedule to be arranged when unanimously agreed upon. (1:21)

The first basketball league schedule in 1921 indicated that there would be only one meet, consisting of a single round-robin series of games held in rotation among the three universities unless otherwise agreed by the League Committee. (1:22) The League held a rotating schedule within the championship tournament, consisting of one game per day with visiting teams being required to play the first game. When the University of Western Ontario entered the League in 1928 the schedule changed:

that a two day tournament be played in sectional games arranging the schedule in such a way that the same teams would not play one another the first night two years in succession. The winners and losers play off the second day. (1:27)

Exhibition games were played in local municipal leagues with a structured schedule consisting of games, tournaments and home-and-home leagues. McGill University competed in an ice hockey league in Montreal consisting of a home-and-home

schedule. Teams involved included the McGill University physical education students, Macdonald College, Young Women's Christian Association and Teacher's Club. (17:22)

Co-winners appeared for both basketball and ice hockey championships since extra play-off games would take more time from the students' university work and the girls would be playing more than one game per day. In 1921 tie games were decided by points, although earlier it had been decided to play the deciding match in basketball on a neutral floor in the event of a tie. (1:21) The problem of co-winners arose in 1922 in the championship tournament:

In the event of a draw, the championship would be called a tie and the trophy would be held by each team for half of the following academic session.
(1:22)

The situation of a three-way tie in basketball was solved with the result being called a draw and the trophy remaining with the champions of the previous year. (1:23)

The matter of a tie in ice hockey was also clarified in 1923 when it was decided that:

if the game ended in a tie there would be two, five minute periods with a five minute intermission. If a tie still remained after this, the championship would remain a draw. (1:23)

Awards appeared in 1922 with the addition of the trophy, "The Bronze Baby." To show their appreciation for

the splendid work of the McGill University women's basketball team, the student's council at McGill presented a trophy, "to be competed for annually by the women's basketball teams of the University of Toronto, Queen's University and McGill University." (17:22) One of the endearing features of the statue was its genuine ugliness.

Not to be outdone by McGill University, the University of Toronto's School of Practical Science students presented a trophy for women's ice hockey competition among the women of the University of Toronto, Queen's University and McGill University, to be called the "William Beattie Ramsay Cup." (17:22)

Awards for individual winners were never approved since the emphasis was placed on team participation as was evidenced by the awarding of trophies to only team champions. (11:27) Each university was responsible for all individual awards to its own students.

Leadership Development

Control within the League was developed by according equal power among the participating universities, as was evident by the directive that "one University when writing to any other University on league business should forward a copy of the letter to the third university." (1:23) It is

to be noted that the women's athletic director was the only continuing influence in the League, since most of the student representatives were in their final year at university. (1:22)

The League felt that women's intercollegiate athletics should be managed, coached and directed by women. Women coaches and officials were required since they gave "greater uniformity to the game." (11:26) It was believed that "a male coach did not interpret the women's basketball rules as women would, and he could not avoid men's basketball rules, rule interpretations and some coaching methods." (3:27) McGill University refused to compete with Bishops College, Sherbrooke, Quebec in basketball because they were coached by a man. (11:26)

The University of Toronto's women's basketball team was coached by a man in 1926, a tactic to which Queen's University and McGill University objected. (11:26) McGill girls were unanimous that "they did not wish to play the type of game that they did with Toronto last year." (11:26)

An important discussion took place at the annual meeting of the League in 1927 regarding male coaches and the following was suggested: women coaches were to be of the same coaching calibre as men. (3:27)

In Toronto, lack of funds necessary to secure a competent woman coach and the impossibility of obtaining such funds led to the University of Toronto's objection of being forced to give up their male coach, "but they wished to do the best thing possible for the welfare of the League."

(3:27)

Queen's University's attitude indicated that:

a man was not suitable to coach women's teams and that he could not thoroughly understand a woman's physique, nor the type of game most profitable for women. (3:27)

Queen's explained, however, that they were not trying to force Toronto to concede this point. (3:27)

McGill University stated that "for seven years they have been insisting on a woman coach and that they could not carry on unless a change was made this year by the University of Toronto." (3:27) McGill asked that Toronto's coach be one who did not coach boy's rules. (3:27)

All this led to the philosophy that a female coach with very little knowledge of basketball or of coaching methods would be better than a male coach. It was felt that it would be a step in the right direction to secure a woman coach and in time, conditions would improve. (3:27)

Misunderstandings regarding officials in 1925 brought out the following regulation:

Names of referees be submitted to the other two Universities at least one week before the tournament and that the referees be approved by all members of the League before the officials are asked to act. (1:25)

The universities appointed referees and umpires who were thoroughly familiar with League basketball rules. These officials were preferably women who were coaching teams playing women's basketball rules. (3:26) A coach or an instructor belonging to any university in the League was not eligible to be an official for the championship tournament. (1:22)

Social Development

Hospitality extended to visiting teams including billeting of students, meals, usually a tea after the second day's game, a dinner and a formal dance. (1:21) Billeting was limited to eleven persons from each university. (3:28)

The custom of giving souvenirs to all team members was conducted as economically as possible with a maximum cost of fifty cents per favour. (3:26) In 1937 all favours were eliminated from the basketball banquet due to their increasing expense. (21:37)

The question arose as to the advisability of discontinuing the formal dance after the basketball tournament on the grounds that "the expense of entertainment and the expense of an overnight stay for the teams is too great."

(21:39) The informal banquet and dance took the place of the previous formal entertainment.

World War II gave a sound excuse for dropping all forms of entertainment. (21:40)

Student Development

Student involvement within the League had always been a major influence from 1921. At that time the original committee of six was represented by one student from each university. The basketball rules committee was made up of student basketball players. (1:21)

Two student representatives were elected to the League Committee with one of the representatives of the university where the next contest was to be held, to act as chairman for the meetings. (1:22)

The Queen's University, Levana Athletic Board of Control was created in 1922, since it was necessary to have a student athletic association at each of the member universities of the League. The first regular meeting of the athletic board was on October 2, 1922 in the gymnasium. (16:22)

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

Basketball Rules

A major influence early in the life of the League was the impact of basketball rules for women and girls in Canada (1:23) and the use of men's basketball rules by women and girls.

Although actually originated for men, basketball had been taken over almost immediately as a game with possibilities for women.

Experience, however, soon proved that modifications needed to be made in an effort to eliminate some of the roughness inherent in the men's game in order to make it suitable for girls and women. (170:7)

Every group or institution playing the game made (and in some cases published) its own adaptations of the basketball rules. This resulted in considerable confusion.

A committee which had been appointed in June 1899 at the Conference on Physical Training, held in Springfield, Massachusetts had as its object, "to study the many diverse modifications in girl's basketball which had evolved." (170:17) The committee was appointed to investigate this matter and to draw up rules which were to voice, as nearly as possible, the different modifications then in use throughout the United States. The Spalding Basketball Rules resulted and

were first published in 1901. These were the first official basketball rules for women in the United States. (170) The Canadian League adopted the Spalding Rules after study of the Mount Royal Women's Basketball Rules with their own revisions when the League was formed in 1921. In 1922 the rules committee drew up and published the first edition of League basketball rules. In 1923 these rules were printed by the Atlas Press of Montreal with an order of one thousand copies, which sold nationwide. (1:23)

Many girls' and women's basketball teams in Canada were not using women's rules. These outside inconsistencies regarding basketball rules in Canada caused some concern to the League. It was later agreed that:

the League correspond with the committee writing the Spalding Rules for Women to see if they would be willing to make any adjustments so that in some way a compromise might be reached between Spalding and Women's Intercollegiate Rules. (1:24)

so that we "might feel justified in adopting Spalding Rules."

(1:24) A committee was formed from the University of Toronto to investigate the matter fully with Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, of Toronto, as chairman. (1:24)

In 1924 it was recommended that a protest which had received the approval of the League, against the Canadian Olympic Girl's Team playing men's basketball rules, be sent

to Mr. M. Race, Registrar at University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta and acting president of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association. (1:24) This reference to the Edmonton Grads Women's basketball team was an interesting factor in relation to men and women's basketball rules. (85) In 1922 the "Grads," who had a great record in Canadian Sports, won their first Dominion Basketball Championship and then never lost this title until the team broke up in 1940, due to World War II.

In a letter from Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, explaining the situation in Canada with regard to the use of men's and women's rules by women, he stated that he and Mr. J. Howard Crocker a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada were interested in the difficulty. (3:25)

Miss A. E. Marie Parkes of Toronto suggested that:

boys' rules for girls had been played in many cases in Toronto and the games had been clean and fast, and that the league should try out rules to show our willingness to co-operate with the advocates of boys' rules. (3:26)

The Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada

This organization was formed in 1926 with the help of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union. Its aim was to co-ordinate and control women's amateur athletics in Canada,

thus placing them upon a firmer basis. Miss Ethyl Mary Cartwright, McGill University, was elected local member of the provisional executive of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. Miss A. E. Marie Parkes was appointed secretary. The Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada was asked in 1927 to take over the compiling of women's basketball rules for Canada. (3:27) Their answer was negative since they did not have the necessary personnel.

Eastern Canadian Basketball Association

At this time the Eastern Canadian Basketball Association in Nova Scotia had introduced the Sterling Basketball Rules, drawn up by Mr. W. E. Sterling, a member of the Physical Education Department at Dalhousie University. The eastern provinces were ready to adopt the League basketball rules, but later administrative misunderstandings occurred whereby the League decided it was no advantage to turn over the control of the women's rules to the Atlantic Provinces. A suggestion from a Mr. Seaman, President of the Eastern Canadian Basketball Association, was made, to the effect that League rules be used as a basis for women's basketball rules of all classes of players in Canada. (3:29) Representation on the various committees regarding women's basketball came from the universities as well as from the provincial amateur team organizations:

The result of such a committee in the estimation of this meeting should tend to raise the standard of play in women's basketball and strengthen the hold of the game in Canada by establishing uniformity of rules and ideals. (3:29)

The question of adopting boys' rules or Spalding Women's two-thirds division rules were discussed with both being rejected by the League. (3:30)

The Women's Athletic Section of the American Physical Education Association

In 1934 the introduction of the basketball rules of the Women's Athletic Section of the American Physical Education Association was accepted. These rules were Spalding Women's Rules, with the addition of a two-third's floor space and centre jump. (3:34)

The possible curtailment of intercollegiate athletic competition arose in 1939, because of World War II. Women's sports, it was decided by the League would be guided by university rulings and any decision made by the men concerning intercollegiate athletics. All athletic competition was to be planned as usual. (21:40)

The University of Toronto's Women's Service Training Detachment, Canadian Red Cross Corps, took the place of regular physical education and athletic programmes. (87) Intra-university sports at McGill University would have to replace

intercollegiate sports. (11:40) There was also training at McGill University for men and women students to qualify for national service in the army, navy or air force. (11:40) Many other universities in Canada substituted athletic activity on a play basis for national service military training.

It was not until 1940 that Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, announced that:

McGill in common with other Canadian Universities has abandoned intercollegiate athletic contests for the duration of the war. (11:40)

During World War II, 1939 to 1945, the League, cognizant of the role that the women of the universities of Canada were to play in the war effort, held a moratorium on all intercollegiate competition. It was not until 1946 that competition resumed among the universities of the League. McGill and other universities were to see a reorganization of athletics, along with many other aspects of Canadian life after the war. (11:42)

LEADERS

Many dedicated university women in eastern Canada played a major and minor role in the founding of the Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League, which has had

great impact on women's intercollegiate athletics and women's athletics in general in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The League had introduced many of the influential women in Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. These devoted women guided the educational competitive athletics for women in the universities of Canada.

To identify all of the women would be impossible, but an attempt has been made to introduce the names of a few of the leaders in the League during the period of 1921 to 1946.

No attempt has been made to rank the order of importance or the efforts produced by the following women, therefore, names have been recorded in alphabetical order.

Miss Mary Barker, the University of Western Ontario

Dr. Clara Benson, the University of Toronto

Miss Ethyl Mary Cartwright, McGill University

Miss Chown, Queen's University

Miss Barbara Dickinson, the University of
Western Ontario

Miss E. Murphy, Queen's University

Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, the University of
Toronto

Miss J. Plumptre, the University of Western
Ontario

Miss Marion Ross, Queen's University

Miss Roy, Queen's University

Miss Zerada Slack, McGill University

Many other women who played some part in the development of the organization were yet to be recognized.

SUMMARY

The years between 1921 and 1945 were slow years for the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Basic principles of organization and philosophy were established, however, for women's intercollegiate competition in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Organization

The Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League was formed on February 5, 1921 at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Founding members included the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario and McGill University in Montreal, Quebec.

The function of the first organization was athletic competition for university women, and the main responsibility of the organization was basic league structuring and functioning. The purpose of the League indicated that the organization was created to bring university women together in a spirit of good fellowship, to participate in sports, for the sake of the game and not the championship.

The first formal constitution was drawn up in 1921. Basketball and ice hockey were the first two activities for competition but basketball outlasted ice hockey in League interest.

Finances were a major problem for the League, and the general philosophy in this period indicated the sharing of expenses by member institutions from gate receipts. The hostess university was responsible for the cost of hospitality. Money was usually raised by each university since the student athletic fee had not been created. Every effort was made to conduct the women's intercollegiate athletic programme in as economical a way as possible.

The general meeting was held at the time of the basketball championship, but special meetings could be called upon the request of any two members. By 1937 coaches held meetings at the time of the championships but no decision was final unless ratified by the executive League Committee at the annual meeting.

Eligibility was in a period of evolution. At first full time undergraduates in good standing and maintaining amateur ratings were eligible. The issue of supplemental examinations and diploma students caused concern.

The individual student's health was always a major concern of the League. This involved the substitution rule, number of games per day a student could play and the development of the basketball rules to eliminate roughness and body contact.

Additional new members to the League caused concern due to extra finances in the form of hospitality for the visiting teams and further travel. The University of Western Ontario applied for membership in 1922 and was permitted into the League in 1929. McMaster University applied for League membership in 1932 but was refused membership during this period.

Internal Influences

The League participated in seven activities during this era with basketball considered the most important. Early in the period ice hockey was also regarded as an important sport for intercollegiate women, but this interest soon died. Intermediate teams arose indicating the need for expansion of competition.

Basketball rules developed by the League for play indicated that the physical health of the students was the most important concern. The basketball rules used were the League's rules. The first basketball schedule was a single round-robin tournament held in rotation among the member institutions. Exhibition games were played in local municipal leagues in both basketball and ice hockey by McGill University and the University of Toronto.

In the case of a tie in the championship tournament the concept of co-winners emerged since more time would be taken from the students for play-offs from their academic work and the girls would be playing more than one game per day.

Awards appeared as early as 1922 when the "Bronze Baby" trophy was presented for the basketball championship, and the "William Beattie Ramsay" cup was given for ice hockey competition. Awards for individual winners were the responsibility of each member institution.

Control of the League was through the women's athletic director and each member university had equal power. The women's athletic director was the continuing influence since student leaders continually changed each year.

The issue of women basketball coaches and women officials appeared early in the period. It was felt that a woman coach would give greater uniformity to the game. Women officials were to be used since they were more familiar with League basketball rules, rule interpretations and some coaching methods.

Hospitality extended by the hostess university at first included billeting, meals, tea, dinner and a formal dance. The custom of giving souvenirs was extended at the

dinner. By the thirties due to increased expenses when the League was enlarged and the pending war, the amount of hospitality decreased.

Student leadership was always an important development within the League. Students were represented on all committees and acted as chairmen. Many girls who did not play on teams acted in leadership positions at the time of the championship tournaments doing the hospitality functions and game arrangements.

External Influences

The major issue applying pressure to the League was the use of men's basketball rules by many women and girls in Canada. The League continued to develop their own rules and felt responsible for the use of these rules by every level of women's and girls' basketball teams in Canada.

The Women's Athletic Federation of Canada with the help of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union was formed in 1926. Their purpose was to co-ordinate and control all women's amateur athletics in Canada. The League was represented on this national organization but never-the-less the basketball rules question could not be settled.

The Eastern Canadian Basketball Association in the Atlantic Provinces played a minor role in the development of the League rules.

World War II curtailed all intercollegiate athletic activities and intra-university programmes took their place in the universities in the League.

Leaders

Many dedicated women played a leadership role in the founding of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. A list of the more influential names has been recorded.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT 1946-1959

The years from 1946 to 1959 introduced the development of athletic activities, competition design, and rules and regulations within the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Growth of basic principles of organization and philosophy were also continued during this period. The influence of athletic organizations outside the Union began to be important. The major areas, considered as internal influences, will be further identified during this era. They included sport development, educational competitive development, leadership development, social development, and student development. External factors influencing the Union increased in this period and some of these will be recorded.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SCENE

The Canadian policy adopted during Prime Minister Mackenzie King's leadership identified the middle-of-the-road personality. (82:243) It was a personality which was to influence Canada. Progress within the first five decades of the twentieth century in Canada had been held back by the

frustrations of the great depression and the tragic human losses of the two great wars. (82:260)

World War II was the turning period for Canadians, who realized that Canada could become an independent world leader. She had stood alone with England in those early years of the war when Germany ran roughshod over Europe. Canada had now become of age! Sir Wildrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada in the early 1900's once stated that "the twentieth century belongs to Canada." (82:260) The scene was set for independent actions at home and abroad. However, many people regarded the growing integration of the Canadian and American economies in the post-war period as a big step toward the inevitable disappearance of Canadian independence and ultimately her culture.

There was no post-war slump after the end of the war in 1945 and Canada prospered. Full employment occurred by 1947 and the pace and scope of economic growth was so great, that far-reaching changes were bound to be created in the structure of the Canadian society.

In the post-war period, Canadians saw the introduction of tranquillizers, polio vaccine, jet travel, commuter service, super highways, computers, transistors, "metro" government, shopping plazas, television, "stereo," beatniks, Sunday sports, Bill C-131 (the "Fitness Act of the Canadian

Government"), national ice hockey teams, the Stratford Shakespearean Festival and the Canada Council. (172)

The fifties proved to be a time of civil peace in Canada, although social problems developed between the French population of Quebec and the English of Ontario. The values and influences of a small, self-perpetuating upper-middle class held sway over the French and English parts of Canada. (172:309)

Thousands of ex-service students entered the universities. These same students, who had seen the horrors of an adult world, returned with new hopes and ideas, and were not to be bound by the earlier traditions they once knew. (172)

The university's resources and facilities were strained by the returning war veterans as they were not to be again until the sixties, when the "war babies" entered universities. During the post-war era Canadian universities were accepting more and more women.

The Canadian woman emerged from the war as an individual, accepted now outside the home due to her actions in the war, labour market and business world. She was not content to sit idle and let the returning service men take over her job. The open door to university life was inviting and part of the growth of the universities was due to the new kind of woman who was entering the institution.

The university student in himself was not a strong leader in the fifties. The curious and questioning mind of the youth of Canada had not yet appeared.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

During the period after World War II, the female athlete developed in a new and different independent role. Women were competing at all levels of athletics, by joining clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association and church leagues. Educational institutions were not to be left out. Farsighted leaders in secondary schools and universities developed programmes to include competitions and sports days for women.

This period initiated two types of women's competition; one remained within the educational system, where the leadership was maintained by women and the other led into municipal amateur recreational clubs, city and provincial leagues which had leadership from the sports governing bodies of Canada. Some sports, such as field hockey and synchronized swimming did allow the woman to function in a major leadership role.

In 1949 the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation accepted the responsibility for the

development of a Women's Athletic Committee. Throughout the remainder of this thesis these organizations will be identified as CAHPER and WAC, respectively. The Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation was recognized by the parent body as one of the leading organizations influencing women's sports in Canada. The CAHPER was the national professional organization for physical education and recreation in Canada. Since athletics had always been considered by professional athletic women as a related area of knowledge to physical education, the formulation of this committee united all athletic women across Canada.

Out of the Women's Athletic Committee grew an interest to join together Canadian university women in athletics. More was to come of this influence in the sixties. The university men were already united in a separate organization, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union which had no affiliation with the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The post-war years saw the female athlete come into her own. Names such as Barbara Ann Scott, Marilyn Bell, Elizabeth Whittall, Marlene Stewart, Lucille Wheeler, and Barbara Wagner were among the notables.

Universities in other parts of Canada were developing as quickly as those in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and their influence was to be felt in women's athletics.

It is interesting to note that western Canada emerged late as a major influence upon the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Athletic competition developed in western Canada with men and women working together to strengthen women's sports. The few women in athletics in the west accepted men's athletic organization, rules for games and competitive philosophy. This led to a united athletic scene in the western provinces of Canada. The eastern Atlantic provinces developed in the same manner as the west. However, western Canada improved athletics for women at a much faster rate than eastern Canada.

During World War II Canadian men and women, in general, were considered to be in poor physical condition; therefore, the federal government of Canada saw the need to enact the Fitness Act of the Dominion of Canada, Bill C-131, which had a stimulating influence upon both men's and women's athletics.

ORGANIZATION

Purpose, Function and Structure

The League at this stage was formed by two or three people from each university, one faculty and two students.

Each member university of the League had only one vote in the executive League Committee. The League had no written purpose. Some correspondence was continued during the war period but it was not until the early part of 1946 that the organization began to function once again among the universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It had been described as a "loosely held together organization with no constitution," and it seemed to be just that. (67:46) By 1949 it was increasingly obvious that it was time that rules and regulations must be organized and recorded. That year a constitution committee was set up with Miss Iveagh Munro, McGill University as chairman and Miss Zerada Slack, The University of Toronto, Miss Marie Parkes, The University of Toronto and Miss Marion Ross, Queen's University as members. Zerada Slack and Marie Parkes had previously drafted a copy of the proposed constitution and it was up to the committee to make it functional for all the League members. (18:50) The draft constitution was adopted in 1951 after extensive consideration of the minutes of all previous meetings. (18:50) By-laws and regulations governing the conduct of each of the six official sports were also adopted. A copy of the 1951 constitution can be found in the Appendix. Amendments to the constitution were made in 1955 and 1956 and then constitutional matters remained constant until the sixties.

Miss Gladys Bean, McGill University was asked in 1950 to review all activity outlines and to conform each to the same general construction. Again in 1953 all activity regulations were reviewed. (18:53)

The name of the organization was changed from the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League to the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic League and then very shortly after, to the present title, Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, known as the Union. The purpose varied very little from the original purpose of the first organization in 1921.

The executive Board of the Union (formerly the League Committee) was composed of one faculty representative from each permanent or temporary member. Members admitted on a temporary basis could only vote on the regulations governing the sports in which they participated and had no vote on questions affecting the constitution and by-laws. (18:55)

The women's athletic director, or her counterpart, was the voting non-undergraduate member on the Board and in general meetings. She carried on the continuity of the programme within each university. Two undergraduate students had the opportunity to attend the meetings along with one faculty member as a delegate. (18:59) Observers could attend if

they desired but were unable to speak in the meeting unless invited. One of the undergraduates from the institution under whose auspices the annual meeting was held was named chairman. The corresponding secretary was the women's athletic director from the institution hostessing the annual meeting.

(18:59) The records secretary was appointed by the Board from time to time. Miss A. E. Marie Parkes was appointed the first records secretary in 1951, a post she held until her retirement in 1959. (18:59)

Membership during this period grew to the present six member universities. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario obtained permanent membership in 1949 although not competing in basketball. Agriculture College, Guelph, Ontario was a partial member during this stage of development of the Union. (18:49)

Finances

Budgeting for member universities of the Union caused concern and as a result fixed competitive schedules were arranged. It was becoming necessary to budget money from the university athletic department a year in advance. The permanent competitive schedule allowed earlier budgeting deadlines at each university. Travel funds took a great amount of the budget, especially if travel to Montreal or London was necessary.

The women's athletic budget now originated from student fees at each member university and was usually controlled by the women's athletic director who was responsible to a student athletic committee. This athletic committee in turn was responsible to a university athletic committee which ultimately made decisions on policy. Expenses coming from this budget included travel, food, accommodation and hospitality for visiting teams. Small equipment, officials' expenses, uniforms, rentals and miscellaneous items were included in the budget.

The home team kept any gate receipts and paid officials, while the visiting team paid their own expenses for food, accommodation, hospitality and travelling. Billets for teams were continued when available. (18:50)

Expenses of meetings were shared by the members of the Union. (18:56) The university that held the annual meeting was not hostess for the basketball tournament in the following year. (18:57) Expenses of officials were shared equally by all the competing members by 1950. Any expenditure involved in the administration of the Union was shared equally by all permanent members. These expenses later indicated the need of a union fee.

Meetings

Meetings were held once a year, or on the request of at least three members. Technical matters, providing they did not affect Union policy, did not require a meeting but were covered through correspondence or telephone. Copies of all correspondence sent to any one member were circulated to all remaining members. (18:57)

The number of copies of correspondence necessary to be sent to other universities became a problem in 1959. The amount of paper being passed among the member universities was accumulating in enormous amounts. (18:59)

Meetings of representatives of specific sports were held as required, although the decisions needed approval by the Board.

As rules changed and more activities were added the regulations governing sports were reviewed annually at the general meeting. Only swimming, because of the complexity of rules and regulations for synchronized swimming, required a separate meeting prior to the annual meeting. (64:49) The annual meeting was usually held at the basketball competition, and since all members of the union did not compete in basketball, a new time of the meeting was necessary. (64:49) Meetings were later held separate from the basketball

tournament after all competitions were completed. At these meetings a great amount of time was spent on the topics of basketball rules, officials and eligibility. (18:49)

Minor motions made by the Board were rarely questioned by each member's athletic association. It was recommended that the person going to the Director's Board meeting be given authority by her athletic association to deal with all routine business concerning the Union. All matters of policy were to be confirmed by all member athletic associations. (18:52) Women's Athletic Association executives from each university had the obligation to confirm decisions within two weeks following receipt of the minutes.

It was obvious that the Union was growing rapidly when in 1953, Miss Zerada Slack, of the University of Toronto spoke out against the use of Sunday for meetings to conduct the business of the Union. The amount of time spent in constructing the rules and regulations governing sports was felt by Zerada Slack to be unnecessary.

Most of the meetings were held in either Kingston or Toronto and the university responsible would chair the meeting. Each university in the Union was responsible for a turn to host the annual meeting. In 1955, there was some concern as to who should be in charge of the meetings since it was difficult to arrange a meeting of this size. (18:55)

The chairmanship of the annual meeting by a student was challenged in 1954 by the Ontario Agriculture College, when it became their turn to host the meeting. OAC at this time had only limited participation and their students felt it would not be suitable for an undergraduate student to conduct the meeting of women athletic directors. It was pointed out that the vote was usually carried by a faculty member and it would be difficult for her to be in the chair. (18:54)

When students remained as chairmen for the annual meeting, they questioned why there was no student vote! It was then explained that faculty were the permanent executives of the Union and would have more knowledge of proceedings. (18:54)

Two meetings were held in 1950, which saw the establishment of the present day Union system of March meetings. The practice of a business meeting of athletic directors preceding the annual general meeting began in 1950. Student representation was included only during the general meeting. (18:50)

Changes in the regulations governing sports were made at the general meeting. Each member university was responsible for making notations in the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Union until the time came for revision of the constitution, by-laws and regulations. (18:51)

Reporters were allowed to attend meetings as observers in 1952, with the stipulation that "what they reported was subject to approval by the secretary." (18:52) That same year meetings of the Union were declared closed, since there was fear of possible misinterpretations of the business of the meeting. (18:51)

Any question voted down by the Union Board could not be introduced again for a two year period except upon the unanimous consent of all permanent members of the Union. (18:55)

Voting difficulties in 1957 created the opportunity to change the procedure, which included:

any amendment to this constitution must be submitted in writing to all members of the Union at least four weeks prior to the meeting at which it is to be introduced, and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by at least all but one of the permanent members of the Union. (18:58)

McMaster University stated that they did not use their vote in activities in which they did not take part. It was then felt that this process should be built into the constitution. The change in the constitution continued:

any amendment to these by laws shall be submitted to all permanent members of the Union and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by a straight majority of the members of the Union. (30:56)

Eligibility

Physical education students, in the early days of the Union, were an advantage to competition since these students were more likely to be in better condition for physical activity. The regulation allowing the use of nine physical education basketball players on any one team was first stated in 1946, but must have been in effect prior to the war period. (67:46) Limitation of girls majoring in physical education was discussed with respect to swimming competition as well as basketball. Discussion on this subject came up again in 1947 when Toronto suggested limiting physical education students to "no more than one third of the team." (18:47) Since the other representatives were not in accordance with this plan, the suggestion was withdrawn. Basketball was the only sport attracting physical education students in any great number at any member universities.

Eligibility for student participation in activities had caused concern to the Union. The definitions of an "amateur" athlete in Canada were as numerous as there were sports since each activity had its own meaning of the word. The Union expressed a wish to join the Canadian Sports Governing Bodies and define the word.

The word "amateur" was changed to "non-professional athlete," and the eligibility form signed by each girl stated:

I declare that I am not competing as a paid athlete in any sport nor am I in receipt of remuneration as an instructor in any sport except as a student assistant in . . . for which . . . university does not consider me ineligible. (18:46)

Courses leading to certificates, diplomas, degrees did not disqualify a student for intercollegiate competition except in the case of the final year of the combined Arts and Physical Education course at the University of Toronto and McGill University. (18:46) Diploma course students' eligibility was reviewed again in 1949 with the following result:

Diploma students registered in an undergraduate course of not less than three years with the same entrance requirements as for courses leading to a degree in the institution (all other rules of eligibility applying) are eligible for intercollegiate competition. (18:49)

An undergraduate was not disqualified for competition in intercollegiate sports by receiving pay for assistance in instruction except in connection with the team for which she played. (18:50)

The eligibility rules stated in the 1951 constitution did not change during the '50's. A girl who wished to compete must:

be a non-professional.

be registered as a full time student proceeding to an undergraduate degree or a diploma of not less than three years.

be a student in good standing carrying no supplemental examinations or having to satisfy the matriculation requirements for university. (18:51)

Only special cases for dispensation were to be considered by the Board.

Invitation tournaments, such as volleyball in 1952, allowed the Ontario Agriculture College to use their diploma students, since these tournaments were not official Union championships. (18:52)

Eligibility for graduate students stated that these students were to be considered eligible for competition if they were graduates of the university for which they were playing and if they were proceeding to a degree, not a diploma or certificate. (18:49) The use of Ontario College of Education students in Toronto was an example of students not proceeding to a degree.

Zerada Slack stated that the eligibility rule should ensure, "that our players are serious university students" and, further, that "it was unwise to admit students of courses under three years." (18:54)

Eligibility of students at McMaster University in the two-year diploma course and the Ontario Agriculture College in the one-year diploma course caused concern to the Union. It

was decided to consider the students eligible for intercollegiate basketball competition providing the students held senior matriculation when they entered university. (18:54)

Miss Helen Stewart, Women's Athletic Director at the Ontario Agriculture College in Guelph, Ontario proposed a motion in 1955 which stated that "any woman student enrolled at OAC should be considered eligible to enter intercollegiate competition if she had successfully completed her Grade XIII, secondary school education." (18:55) After much discussion a close decision defeated the motion. In 1957 a necessary mail vote was taken and OAC was permitted to allow Grade XIII students to compete in archery and badminton. (18:57)

The question of the use of eligibility forms arose and there was concern as to whether anyone actually looked at these. (18:59) It was left for each coach or the person in charge of the team to see that no one who was ineligible should be sent to the tournament or have their name on the eligibility form. In addition to approved eligibility, competitors were required to have a medical examination and their condition was to be deemed satisfactory to the health authorities at their university.

New Members

The inclusion of the following section in the constitution of the Union: "additional members may be admitted to competition in any specific sport upon the unanimous approval of all Union members," opened the door for partial membership to the newer and smaller emerging universities. (18:51)

Some basic requirements regarding members of the Union were built into the first formal constitution of this period. Any Canadian university or college was to be admitted into membership, either permanent or temporary, upon the unanimous vote of all members of the Union. Each member university or college was to have a Women's Athletic Association or Athletic Board which officially represented all sports within the institution, and such Association or Board was to appoint a permanent non-undergraduate faculty woman, who would be responsible for continuity in Union matters from year to year. This was the women's athletic director. Competition among McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto, who were the founders of the Union, was not to be disturbed so long as they desired to continue their mutual contests. Any member of the Union was to be dropped by unanimous vote of all other members.

McMaster University applied for membership once again in 1946, reasoning that a marked change in deliberation or reorganization might come during this post-war remodeling. McMaster stated, "we also feel that this would be one way of strengthening the sparse bonds and of establishing a new and lasting friendship between five universities which are situated ideally close to one another." (67:46)

Various ideas regarding competition structure were discussed at the Union meeting in 1946 but the same problems of finance and scheduling arose, as in the '20's, when the University of Western Ontario applied for entrance into the League. The Union had set a precedent when Western joined the organization and certainly their application for membership created the problems of expansion of the Union.

It was still felt that two games in one day were detrimental to girls' health and it would be necessary to increase the amount of time needed for competition in an extended schedule. Increased financial problems would arise due to the necessary extended schedule.

McMaster University was refused entry into the Union due to the fact that they did not have a woman as director. Expenses would also increase for the existing members, caused by an enlarged schedule. (67:46) McMaster was asked if it

wished to enter tennis competition as a temporary member. Earlier McMaster had been asked to compete in swimming but they withdrew at the last moment. (67:46)

Miss Joan Christie later was appointed athletic director for women at McMaster University and insisted upon Union membership on a permanent basis for both McMaster and OAC. There was the assumption that if they were not accorded such membership they would find sports competition elsewhere. Because of Joan Christie's efforts, a meeting was held in Hamilton at McMaster University and for the first time McMaster University had permanent representation in the Union. (18:49) Both McMaster and OAC were competing at this time in various sports in the Hamilton, Guelph area but were not satisfied with their competitors. (67:49)

Joan Christie wrote to Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, Toronto in 1948:

I feel very strongly that no university which offers a degree course to women should be excluded from the WIAU programme unless their teams do not measure up to required standards and I think that the only way to determine this factor is to let the teams enter on a trial basis to show what they can do. (67:48)

She went on to say that:

if tennis and badminton were to be reorganized to allow McMaster and OAC to enter; why not basketball since I cannot see that continuous tennis play for two days would be any more strenuous for

the individual than playing two basketgall games in one day. If the students could miss two days of lectures for a tennis tournament; why not for basketball? (67:48)

However, it seemed that basketball was not to allow entry to new teams. Marie Parkes wrote to Joan Cristie after the annual meeting in 1949:

It is however the same old problem. First, we do not wish to spoil our very satisfactory plan of tournament play for the 'bronze baby'. We did discuss the possibility of a three day tournament having three byes on the Thursday but decided this might make the tournament a complete loss if it happened to be the home team.

She went on to say that:

none of the universities could afford the cost of travel whether for home and home games with final play-offs. The college authorities also would question the wisdom of so much travel and the problem of getting a gymnasium when required in the various cities, would be insurmountable. (67:49)

In answer to the correspondence, Joan Cristie wrote:

we feel that we are more than justified in asking. Our team has proved to be of intercollegiate calibre when playing exhibition games with Toronto and Western, and we are assured of continued interest in basketball at McMaster. McMaster has sent teams to the four other intercollegiate meets and has in turn played hostess to visiting teams, incurring comparative expenses, time and labour with other universities. (67:49)

The disposal of the problem by the Union with regard to McMaster University stated:

The proposal which came from this year's meeting that McMaster should challenge the winning team is of course unsatisfactory, for the reasons pointed out by Miss Parkes. (67:49)

Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, Ontario had applied for membership in the Union in 1948, requesting admission into as many activities as would be allowed. By 1950 they were accepted but only in archery and badminton competitions. (18:49) Miss Margaret Dix was the first OAC representative to attend Union meetings in 1951.

Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario applied for entrance into the Union swimming competitions in 1950, but it had been decided that any admissions of a new member be deferred "until after a constitution had been drawn up and adopted." (18:49:3) By 1950 McMaster University was competing in archery, badminton, tennis and swimming as a permanent member of the Union.

Exhibition competition in outside municipal recreation was being attempted in basketball by all Union members. These leagues were named senior, intermediate and junior and the Union believed some confusion existed with these three classifications.

At the time of the annual meeting in 1956, an invitation was issued to representatives of all university and

college leagues to meet at the same time as the Union, but as a separate group. It was suggested that these groups might become the intermediate and junior sections of the Union. The Union constitution was sent to all colleges and universities involved and the Union was responsible for arrangements of the proposed meeting. (18:56) Correspondence, therefore, began between the Union and the following universities and colleges:

Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario
Macdonald College, St. Anne de Belleuve, Quebec
Hamilton Teacher's College, Hamilton, Ontario
Ryerson Technical Institute, Toronto, Ontario
Waterloo University, Waterloo, Ontario
Alma College, Saint Thomas, Ontario (64:56)

According to Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, Toronto in 1957, it was suggested that any effort to organize and integrate other university and college leagues with the Union be postponed. (64:57) It was pointed out the Ontario Agriculture College might eventually become a university and with the establishment of new universities, the present Union would probably break into sections. A very important point was become clear, which suggested that "there had been a lowering of our standards for eligibility." (64:57:6)

INTERNAL INFLUENCES

Sport Development

Sport within the Union during this period was extended to six official sports. The inclusion of many more activities on a larger scale was one of the major thrusts of the renovated organization. Immediately following World War II, activities began their steady upward development in number and content. At the time of reorganization in 1946 the emphasis was placed on the following five activities continued from the earlier post-war period:

- Outdoor archery (telegraphic)
- Swimming
- Basketball
- Badminton
- Tennis

Basketball rules for women in 1947 followed the American National Section of Women's Athletics basketball guide but the Canadian women's basketball game was to remain intact by the insertion of a Canadian section in the later American Division for Girls' and Women's Sports Basketball Rule Book.

The extended use of girls' rules for girls became evident with the increased number of educational institutions. All schools and colleges in the east and some in the west followed the girls' rules. The western universities followed

the men's rules in basketball while the western secondary schools usually played a modified form of the men's basketball rules or the National Section of Women's Athletics rules. Commercial teams in the provincial leagues maintained the use of boys' Canadian Amateur Basketball Association rules for girls.

The first activities to include all the present day six universities were badminton and archery in 1949. Archery began to grow from a telegraphic meet to an outdoor and a telegraphic tournament in 1947 with stipulation that "those universities unable to travel should send in their scores and the winners be declared from the scores available."

(18:47:2) All teams were requested to have an outdoor archery score available in case of rain at the Union championship meet.

Archery expanded to include indoor competition to keep the "archers interested throughout the year." (54:55:6) An indoor invitation meet was arranged in the second term and those who could not attend the tournament would send in their scores to be included with the scores of those attending the tournament. The indoor invitation tournament in the winter term was considered as preparation for the following fall competition. The Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic

Union round was created as the design of competition of indoor archery. (54:56) Two years later the indoor tournament was reviewed at the annual meeting for official Union status but was turned down by the Board. (54:58)

Tennis and badminton were considered activities where skill and training, to a great extent, were received outside the university. The University of Toronto felt that racquet tournaments therefore should be discontinued by the Union. However, the general opinion of the Board indicated that these activities should be carried on as in other years. (18:47)

Officials were used for badminton in 1949, and the Union badminton rules followed the Canadian Badminton Association. (18:49)

Tennis continued to have poor luck with weather; therefore, it was necessary to have a decision regarding the tournament. In the event of play in tennis beginning Friday afternoon, the winner or winners of each match were the first player or players with a two game advantage and a minimum of ten games won. (18:56) The use of students as linesmen in tennis created many problems and in 1954 it was decided that "it was better to have none than poor ones." (18:54:2) The rules used were the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association rules. (54:49)

Golf was introduced in 1950 by McMaster University. The next year it was discontinued since adequate instruction could not be given by the Union members. (54:50)

The universities lacked either sufficient funds or enthusiasm for the game of ice hockey and it was decided that "the subject be postponed indefinitely." (18:48:2) Ice hockey remained a sport that was not considered suitable for intercollegiate competition for women during the mid-fifties. Financing the activity was a deterrent since the sport was expensive. (54:54) Queen's University and the University of Toronto decided to make their own arrangements for ice hockey competitions and decided that a set of rules was necessary, even if games were only on a friendly, unofficial, invitational basis. (18:49)

McGill University in Montreal attempted to renew their interest in ice hockey but the general feeling of the Union was that hockey, if started, should begin on an invitation basis. (18:60) Games were arranged with individual universities but a Union intercollegiate tournament was not attempted. (18:60)

Volleyball entered the scene for the first time in 1947, when Marie Parkes, Toronto introduced the game for consideration as an intercollegiate sport. (18:47) Other

universities were not in favour of admission of the sport and it was left for discussion at a later date. The game was already being played in Hamilton and Toronto but was new in other areas. In 1948 it was agreed that "while enthusiasm in the sport in Toronto is high, the calibre of volleyball in most of the universities does not at the present time deserve intercollegiate rating." (18:48) and the activity was postponed for two years. Volleyball began in 1949 as an official Union sport with the rules of the American National Section of Women's Athletics and later used the newly named Division for Girls' and Women's Sports rules in the United States.

Curling was introduced in 1958 by the Ontario Agriculture College but no member of the Union showed enough interest at this time to compete. (18:58)

Skiing was presented again in 1958 by McGill University to be held at the time of their winter carnival. (12:58) Queen's University later showed interest in hostessing an invitational ski meet. McGill then opened their skiing competition at their winter carnival to only experienced skiers. (12:60)

Fencing at McGill University was a new Union activity but was not included in the Union official competitions. (18:54) McGill and Toronto held a fencing tournament for the first time in Montreal in 1955. There was little interest in

fencing as an intercollegiate championship of the Union; therefore, it continued as an invitation tournament. (18:60)

Squash was introduced by McGill University for possible official Union approval but was not accepted as official. (18:54)

Field hockey was to be kept on an invitational basis since it was an expensive sport and interest was not among the universities of the Union. (18:49)

Bowling began in 1950 as a telegraphic competition.

Telegraphic track and field was introduced to the Union by the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in 1960 but there was little interest for the Union to include this activity in their official intercollegiate schedules. (18:60)

Modern dance was suggested by McGill in 1959 to be included in the Union non-competitive activities. (18:59)

Educational Competitive Development

New systems of schedules, rules and regulations led to the development of women's intercollegiate athletics in the period of years from 1946-1959.

The annual meetings of the Union indicated that much of the business of the Board included the revisions of rules and regulations for the various activities. In many cases

the sport rules did not follow the standard rule books as accepted by the various sports governing bodies of Canada. The majority of time at the meetings was spent on basketball and to a lesser extent, upon swimming. The activities of tennis, badminton, archery and volleyball began to emerge within the Union and soon were under the same continual revision of rules, regulations and procedures for competition as basketball.

Intercollegiate committees representing each specific sport were set up by the Board recommending regulations for competition and playing rules. These recommendations were approved by the Board at annual meetings, through correspondence or by telephone.

Some of the regulations for Union activities will be identified with respect to each sport.

Basketball. A round-robin tournament in basketball was to replace the former elimination style of competition. The basketball coaches felt that this design of competition began to eliminate the high tension among the players and produce a fairer champion. It was not long until the design of competition was again to return to the earlier elimination-consolation style of the twenties. This form of competition allowed fewer games during the two day tournament. The

University of Toronto, through Zerada Slack, again reinforced the principle that two games in one day should not be condoned by a group having high standards and interest in the welfare of the students. She stated that "too much basketball and not enough fun" was arising within competitions.

(18:51:3) Also in connection with basketball, many felt that too much money was being spent on one sport which only involved twelve girls from each university.

McMaster University insisted that the present arrangement of their challenging the winner of the Union championship basketball tournament was unsatisfactory to them. Travel expenses would be impossible to budget since McMaster University would not know the winner until February. The play-off game would then be held at the home of the winning Union basketball champion. Both the Ontario Agriculture College and McMaster University were eager to enter the basketball competitions on a regular basis. McMaster proposed a six team league to be developed with an east and a west section. Each section would decide the method of choosing a winner for a final championship which would alternate east and west. Each team would be responsible for its own expenses. This suggestion was accepted for the usual two-year trial period, with the west section playing a double

round-robin, home-and-home schedule, while the east section played a single round-robin tournament. This situation caused an unequal number of games within each section. The geographical location of the west section, which included the University of Western Ontario, and the proposed new members of McMaster University and the Ontario Agriculture College permitted the style of home-and-home competition. McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto in the east section were hindered by long distances as well as their wish to retain the Union design for basketball competition. One of the concerns of the elimination style of competition was the possibility of always meeting the same team in the first game of the tournament since there would be a new draw each year.

At the end of the two-year trial period there was much dissatisfaction. The University of Western Ontario was qualifying a team among the new universities of McMaster, OAC and themselves to find a winner to proceed to the Union basketball championship. Western felt this was unfair. The Ontario Agriculture College decided then that they were not of the same intercollegiate calibre of the Union teams and withdrew from competition. Since it was not possible to arrange a tournament without teams playing more than one game a day (which was still in opposition to the university health

services in all of the institutions) McMaster University did not wish to be responsible "for spoiling the fine competition in basketball which had been going on for years." (54: 54)

Tennis. Tennis competition began to cause much concern due to the lack of indoor facilities at most universities when bad weather occurred. The problem of unequal number of games completed at the beginning of the unsettled weather created a situation that was considered no contest and no championship could be declared.

Archery. Competition in archery continued to grow with the addition of two Columbia Rounds as the design of competition for the outdoor tournament. The official rules used were the current Official Archery-Riding Guide, as published for the Division for Girl's and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Unfavourable weather caused concern to archery as well as other outdoor fall activities. A score on the Columbia Round used for the telegraphic competition was accepted for the Union championship if no indoor facilities were to be found.

Archery was to follow both volleyball and basketball with regard to practice prior to the regulation play. The addition of a one-half hour for practice allowed the girls to sight their bows at the beginning of the tournament.

Swimming. The swimming coaches retained the practice of meeting separately to discuss and draw up regulations for speed swimming, diving and synchronized swimming. The Union Board was required to accept the recommendations of the meeting before any change could be inserted within their meets. The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association and the Canadian Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association of Canada rules were official but amended considerably to suit the Union situation regarding swimming. The assembling of a swimming guide was the major purpose of the swimming meeting. Subsequent revisions were made to this guide each year. The booklet Synchronized Swimming Guide had widespread recognition in Canada.

The regulations of the various sports having been outlined, five areas of specific concern to the Union will now be identified for individual competitive development recognition, these being ties, defaults, protests, awards and schedules.

Ties. The policy regarding tie games or tie championships during the period of the '40's and the '50's attempted to find some method of declaring a champion and therefore of changing the policy to allow tie championships. Each sport tried to find some method to determine champions without increasing the competition to play-off games, since this would lengthen the competition time and increase the number of games in one day.

Within the round-robin basketball schedule, tie games in 1949 were not to be played off but the championship was decided by the team with the highest score with only "points for" to count. One reason given in 1951 for going back to the original style of the elimination basketball tournament was to help eliminate the possibility of a tie since with this form of competition and fewer games to play, a new play-off game could easily take place. It was decided that in the event of a tie for first place, the teams would play-off the best two out of three, twelve minute games and any ties for lower ranking would remain.

The problem of breaking a tie continued to be a problem for team sports as was the case with volleyball. An amendment to the Division for Girl's and Women's Sports volleyball rules was indicated by the Union ruling on tie volleyball games in 1959 which stated, "the tie shall stand

and the score shall be two points for a win, one for a tie, and zero for a loss." (54:59:9)

Many within the Union felt that with the playing off of tie games, undue stress and pressure was placed on the player and if a tie did occur, then all teams or individuals tied earned the right of the Union championship.

Defaults. The policy on defaults was that a team was defaulted if they did not appear on the scene, ten minutes after a game was scheduled, except as provided in specific rule books.

Protests. The problem of protests and the setting up of the machinery to deal with them was created toward the end of the '50's. The issue centered around officials for both basketball and volleyball. Protests would be less likely if only national officials were used, if the hostess university instructed the officials as fully as possible, if rated officials would be used as timers and scorers, and if officials were assigned with discretion so that officials related to or closely associated with the contestants did not officiate. The decision of the referee should then be accepted and there would be less chance of a protest.

Awards. The acceptance of trophies for all Union official tournaments was continually turned down by the Board due to their philosophy of competition of playing "for the games sake and not for the sake of the game." (18:58:6) Motions to accept trophies other than the basketball's "Bronze Baby" statue and ice hockey's "Ramsay Cup" were always closely defeated.

The ice hockey trophy had been lost in a fire and ice hockey was no longer an official Union sport. This left basketball as the only activity that possessed award. Zerada Slack from Toronto made reference to the fact the basketball trophy was regarded "more for sentiment than anything else." (18:54:6)

Two trophies were rejected by the Board of the Union, these being a volleyball trophy offered by a faculty member from the University of Western Ontario, and a tennis trophy donated by Queen's University.

It was felt that trophies tended to overemphasize winning. Experience had shown that many trophies donated in the past were now no longer used. Tradition had a lot to do with the importance placed on the basketball trophy. It was reasoned that the awarding of a prize would give other sports within the Union more importance as well as some evidence of

victory. The feeling was that if the Union considered a trophy for one sport, why not all sports?

There was pressure by some of the Union members to allow trophies, since there was a history of close decisions regarding motions to allow more trophies for Union activities. Trophies were finally accepted by 1958 for all major competitions.

Commercial implications involving the awarding of trophies were corrected when the Union set a requirement that any trophy accepted by the Union Board would not be known by the name of the donor. A committee was set up to look after all matters pertaining to the awarding of trophies. Strict regulations concerning an original appearance of the trophies was necessary to maintain a high quality of appearance.

Outside athletic leagues, where Union member universities competed, followed the policy of awarding trophies for league championships. The "Stewart Trophy" was presented to the Stewart League champion and the Montreal Women's Basketball League presented trophies to both senior and intermediate league winners.

Schedules. The executive Board of the Union had full jurisdiction with regard to the scheduling of games and dates of the official Union championships.

Post-war Union competitions took the form of a single tournament or meet usually held on one or two days during the week-end. Games were scheduled usually on Saturday morning to meet afternoon or evening train schedules and allow Sunday to be free of competition and travel. However, McGill University, the University of Western Ontario and sometimes Queen's University did use Sunday for travelling. Distances were great between these cities and transportation was sometimes very difficult. Movement from one university to another was usually done by train or bus to cover any possible insurance risk. All member universities in the Union would hostess, on a rotary schedule, at least one type of sport each year.

The general schedule of Union official activities throughout the year saw no overlap in the six official activities.

Outdoor archery	-- mid-October
Tennis	-- October
Swimming	-- by end of November
Badminton	-- early February
Volleyball	-- late January early February
Basketball	-- mid-February

Pre-season games in all sports were permitted but all these exhibition games were the concern of the universities involved. Pre-scheduling of all exhibition games began to take place by the end of the '50's, usually during lunch

at the time of the annual Union meeting or informally at the end of the annual meeting when the business was completed. Games and meets were arranged throughout the year in various sports but none were to interfere with the official Union competition dates. Arrangements and policies under which the exhibition games were organized were not enforced by the Union. In addition, all universities within the Union were involved in games and meets with teams outside the university setting.

The practice of home-and-home games kept arising within the Union but the general feeling indicated that the scheduling of the number of games involved in such a plan was impossible. Besides, university finances were not available for this type of schedule. Concern was also expressed about student and faculty time, available faculty, available facilities and the neglect of the intra-university programme within each university.

It was necessary to allow the withdrawal of teams in Union competition but only in case of sudden mishap such as illness or important academic matters. The rule that all member Union universities must compete in all activities to retain membership within the Union was binding. It guaranteed competitors for any tournament sponsored by the Union,

but did not assure that the standard of competition would be high. A time limit was set for the beginning of March for all activities of the Union to be completed. University examinations at the end of the academic year were usually held early in April and it was necessary to end all competitive athletic activity before that date.

Many new community and club basketball leagues appeared on the scene by 1955. Some of these included university teams. The Union felt that there should be some link to the outside leagues and therefore it was suggested that these leagues should be responsible to a member of the Union. This approach never came about in a satisfactory manner since Union members were playing in some leagues which included non-university and college teams. The list of outside leagues in which Union members competed is as follows in Table I (page 122). Many of these basketball leagues developed into the Sports Day style of competition and included activities other than basketball. The West-Oa-Mac and Stewart League were two of these who developed this style of competition creating both a fall and winter Sports Day.

Leadership Development

The growth of leadership by women and for women was prominent within this period of the Union. Maintenance of

TABLE I

OUTSIDE LEAGUES OF PARTICIPATION FOR THE
WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
UNION, 1946-1959

LEAGUE	MEMBERS
West-Oa-Mac (Winter)	The University of Western Ontario
(home-and-home series)	McMaster University
Ryerson	Ontario Agriculture College
	Ryerson Institute of Technology
(home-and-home series)	McMaster University
	University of Toronto Intermediates
McMaster	McMaster University
(tournament)	Macdonald College
	Ontario Agriculture College
	Carleton University
Hamilton	Hamilton Teacher's College
(home-and-home series)	McMaster University
	Ontario Agriculture College
Toronto Intermediate	University of Toronto Intermediates
(home-and-home series)	Ryerson Institute of Technology
	Young Women's Christian Association
Stewart League (Winter)	
	McMaster University
(2 Sports Days)	Carleton University
	Ontario Agriculture College
	Macdonald College
Montreal Open Basketball League--Sr. & Inter.	<u>Senior</u>
	Montreal Young Women's Christian Association
(3 month round-robin schedule)	Macdonald College
	McGill University Graduates

TABLE I (continued)

LEAGUE	MEMBERS
	<u>Intermediate</u>
	Basile Moreau College
	Macdonald College
	Marguerite Bourgeys College
	Montreal Young Women's
	Christian Association
	Bishops University
	Sir George Williams
	University
	McGill University
Kingston Basketball League	Young Women's Christian Association
(league round-robin schedule)	Kingston General Hospital Empire Life Insurance Queen's University Inter- mediates

the original philosophy regarding women leaders was continued in the areas of coaching and officiating. This encouraged all departments of physical education and athletics to designate a non-undergraduate female administrator in charge of the women's athletic programme within each university.

Women coaches. In the 1950's there was a restatement of the need to insist that a woman coach, responsible to the female athletic director, was necessary. There had been incidents of male coaches within specific activities.

The use of a male coach by the Hamilton Teacher's College in basketball caused the Union's decision that while men coaches might be needed for some activities, "these men should work under the supervision of a woman who would be responsible for the sport." (18:57:2) Many Board members of the Union realized the problem of finding capable women, and thus left the decision of this question to each university in the Hamilton League.

Women officials. Officials were talked about a great deal in the mid '50's. The practice of the coaches rating officials in rank order for Union tournaments caused concern. The necessity of breaking in new officials was emphasized since the Union could not hope to keep the same officials beyond a limited number of years. More officials needed to

be trained in the university centres. The University of Toronto, a leader in the field of training officials for women's sports, found that they could not cope with the increasing demand outside the city of Toronto. The increase in number of basketball leagues was making unusual demands on their physical education faculty and students.

Referees used in basketball continued to be nationally rated women by the Canadian Officials Rating Board of the Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER. All officials were to be approved unanimously by the coaches from universities which participated in each specific activity. The emphasis was placed upon basketball and volleyball since these team sports indicated the greatest concern in the use of officials.

Women administrators. The University of Western Ontario reported at an annual meeting of the Union in 1955 that the women who were running women's athletics could not get recognition for their positions within the athletic department. It was difficult to obtain money for women's athletics and the women faculty had no voice in departmental administration. When the Union members asked if anything could be done, the Western delegates, students and faculty agreed to accept help from the Union. A letter was written to the president of the University of Western Ontario

indicating that no university could compete in women's intercollegiate activities within the Union unless there was a woman with the authority of an Athletic Director for Women. A motion by Miss Zerada Slack, Toronto and seconded by Miss Gladys Bean from McGill University stated that:

it was noted with regret that at the present time the University of Western Ontario does not meet the requirements for eligibility of membership in the WIAU under article III. This we hope is only a temporary situation due to a transition period for we would feel very badly if it were necessary for Western to withdraw from the Union. (18:55:7)

The "threat" worked and Western did not miss a tournament or meet.

After considerable correspondence to officials at the University of Western Ontario and among members of the Union, the matter seemed to be resolved and in 1956, Mrs. Elfrida Kukainis was appointed to the position of administration and responsible for the women's athletic programme at the University of Western Ontario.

Social Development

Social growth within the Union during this period of reorganization was concerned with the hospitality offered to visiting teams by the hostess university. The matter of student dress and conduct was also a concern of the Union members.

The social aspect of all intercollegiate competition was one of the most important phases of the Union. Faculty and students both agreed that there should be some form of friendly gathering during a week-end of competition. The expression of importance about socialization during competition being equally as important as the actual games themselves was constantly voiced by all Union members. Games were to be held early enough to allow for a banquet and still permit teams to leave on the Saturday afternoon or evening train. As a result of this social situation extra people travelled with the teams to take part in the various functions of the sport week-end.

There were problems of attendance at these social functions due to other interests of the students, especially when visiting such places as Montreal. It was necessary to enforce attendance at informal social gatherings as part of the Union intercollegiate championships. The coaches were responsible for notifying the students of the programme for the entire week-end early, and were requested by the Board to outline the importance of the social functions.

Large banquets were discontinued due to rising costs. Activities took the form of cocoa parties on the Friday night and an informal banquet when the competition was completed.

Accommodation through billeting became less of a social function and was the financial responsibility of the visiting university. The hostess university usually looked after the reservations for the visiting teams.

One of the most accepted customs of this era of Union competition and social life was the usual meeting of all teams at the train station as well as the send-off home. Most teams would travel together and a usual sight on many a Thursday and Saturday night was the Canadian National Railway station resounding to the chants and alma maters of the various universities.

Student Development

Student dress. Student dress on athletic week-ends caused some concern to the Union members. Communication of all matters decided at the Union tournaments was not always relayed to those members who were not present at the meeting of officials and coaches.

It was felt that athletic clothing and slacks should not be worn on public transportation, in hotels or restaurants. Students were affected since this form of clothing was used more and more in public and they wished to convey an informal approach to the social aspect of the week-end.

Teams competing in the outdoor tournaments such as archery were allowed to wear slacks due to the unsettled weather usually arising by the middle of October.

Student conduct. The conduct of students during tournament week-ends was under observation in the latter part of the '50's. Some unfortunate situations arose during the tournaments and on the trains while travelling to and from the championships.

It was pointed out to faculty and students that the universities were judged by the conduct of small groups of students on public transportation and in public places.

A situation at the University of Western Ontario in 1959 was created because of teams fighting over each other's mascots both on the court and in the hotels. The University of Toronto, as a result, abandoned the use of mascots and the Union Board followed their decision.

Regulations for the conduct of students during inter-collegiate competitions was discussed at each of the Union member universities. It was also suggested that all members in the outside leagues where university teams take part should be made aware of the problem regarding undesirable student conduct.

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

Many factors concerned with women's athletics outside the Union began to affect university women in this period.

The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, through the Women's Athletic Committee, was the most influential factor as well as the American Division of Girl's and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

The Canadian Sport Governing Bodies along with men's athletics also began to affect the Union.

Canadian Association for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation

Many women within the Union took active roles with the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (CAHPER) and thus were influential in the organization of the Women's Athletic Committee. The formation of the Women's Athletic Committee (WAC) and its connection to the CAHPER brought a national organization into the scene of women's intercollegiate athletics. The main emphasis for the sanction of the WAC by the Union came during the CAHPER presidency of Miss Iveagh Munro, McGill University when Miss Gladys Bean, McGill University was the WAC chairman. Both of these women were active within the Union at this time. Many other

women in the Union were also involved with both the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Women's Athletic Committee roles. Two of these women were the late Miss Dorothy Jackson, University of Toronto and Miss Mary Barker, from the University of Western Ontario.

Two of the purposes of the Women's Athletic Committee were:

publicize the official sports guides of the National Section of Women's Athletics, standards and games handbooks.

encourage more and better games and athletic events. (45:47)

The Union at this time was trying to do the same thing but mainly for university women. Since some of the Union members were influential in the WAC and its development, the Union became a powerful influence on the WAC. This can be best seen by the close relationship of the two organizations in the areas of women's rules and women officials. The late Miss Dorothy Jackson of the Margaret Eaton School of Physical Education, later the University of Toronto, was the first chairman of the Women's Athletic Committee in 1943.

The pre-World War II list of basketball officials for the Union was disregarded by the Union and discussion arose for the possibility of obtaining a method of recruiting trained women officials. Windsor and London were obtaining

officials with the assistance of Americans in the Detroit area. The question of a women's Canadian National rating in basketball was later discussed. At this time the American National Section for Women's Athletics Boards of Officials were approached for affiliation by the Women's Athletic Committee.

In 1946 the focus of attention in educational institutions on athletics for women was centred on better officiating. Efforts to develop local rating committees were made in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Windsor (mainly university Union cities).

In 1948 the Women's Inter-provincial Rating Committee rated women basketball officials. The development of women's officials received an impetus through interested women in the Union and women in the Windsor, Ontario area who were connected with women's athletics. Miss Helen Gurney, a graduate of the University of Toronto was a major leader in this effort. Boards of women's officials from New York State and Michigan State in the United States assisted the Canadian women to develop the Canadian Officials Rating Board (CORB) of the Women's Athletic Committee. Early in the history of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation the Women's Athletic Association was recognized as an active organization. Mr. Stuart A. Bird, President of

the CAHPER in 1949, wrote to Miss Gladys Bean, Chairman of the Women's Athletic Committee:

it seems you are going after the rating of women basketball referees in the right direction; getting quality--we men think we have a priority but I have always felt women should coach and officiate girl's games . . . your major problem will be to put across women officials to women coaches or even men coaches. (66:49)

The efforts of the late Miss Dorothy Jackson from Toronto, Miss Gladys Bean from Montreal and Miss Helen Gurney from Windsor gave the needed thrust for the creation of the Women's Athletic Committee and the Canadian Officials Rating Boards. All these women had been connected with the Union. The basketball committee of the Women's Athletic Committee in 1949 included the late Dorothy Jackson, the University of Toronto, and Marion Ross from Queen's University in Kingston.

Clinics became an important aspect of the programme under both the Women's Athletic Committee and the Union for interpretation of rules and training of officials.

There was no national board for volleyball toward the end of the '50's when the Union was gathering increasing interest in the game. Concern for the interpretation of volleyball rules encouraged the Union to help the Women's Athletic Committee organize this aspect of their programme.

The American volleyball rules seemed to cause concern and therefore a temporary national convenor for volleyball

within the Union was appointed to correlate the interpretations of the rules among the various Canadian officials Rating Boards. Mrs. Elfrida (Kukainis) Berzins from the University of Western Ontario was appointed convenor.

The Women's Athletic Committee was requested by the Union to appoint a chairman for volleyball, to call a meeting of representatives of all volleyball officiating boards that had organized under the Canadian Officials Rating Boards. The purpose of the meeting was to consider interpretations of rules and possibly appoint an examiner-in-chief. Miss Freda Wales from Halifax, chairman of the WAC at the end of the '50's, approved the Union's recommendation which had suggested Miss Helen Stewart, Ontario Agriculture College, as volleyball chairman.

National Women's University Athletics

The Women's Athletic Committee attempted to bring together the various women's university athletic organizations in a university section within CAHPER in 1950. These were the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Women's Division), the Maritime Women's Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Union and the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Nothing came of this attempt during the '40's and '50's.

National Section for Women's Athletics

The enforcement of standards of competition for girls and women's athletics encouraged the Union and the Women's Athletic Committee to join forces. Many Union women attained leadership positions within the Women's Athletic Committee and continued to influence women's athletics. These women worked to improve the sports programmes in all educational institutions. The statement of philosophy for the American National Section for Women's Athletics indicated that there should be a well rounded programme of sports activities and competitions based on the ability level of the participants. Emphasis within the National Section for Women's Athletics in purpose and standards was similar to the aims of the Union and being an established organization this allowed the Union to function with its own identity but having the benefits of the older experienced group.

The purposes of the National Section for Women's Athletics were to:

formulate and publicize guiding principles and standards for the administrator, leader, official and player.

publish and interpret rules governing sports for girls and women.

disseminate accurate information on the conduct of women's sports.

stimulate and evaluate research in the field of women's athletics. (45:50)

Canadian Sport Governing Bodies

The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association was the first Sport Governing Body that drew the attention of the Union. Synchronized swimming activities were connected with the Canadian Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association.

Synchronized swimming in the Union was developing rapidly within the member universities and specifically in the large cities of Toronto and Montreal.

Correspondence began between the Canadian Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association and the Union. Some of the Union swimmers competed within provincial and national synchronized swimming competitions. The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association permitted members of the Union to swim in open swimming meets, where it was not necessary to be a member of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.

Men's Intercollegiate Athletics

The only direct contact with men's intercollegiate athletics developed in 1955 after the Union saw a downward trend in badminton competition. In an effort to revive the activity, the suggestion of mixed competition was issued.

A committee of the Union was appointed to meet with the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, a body of university athletic men who organized national competition in university sports as well as governed men's intercollegiate activities.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was not interested in this form of competition and had little interest for growth of women's intercollegiate athletics.

Queen's University and McGill University had participated within a mixed Athletic Night in Montreal, competing in badminton which had proved highly successful. No further efforts were attempted to unite men's and women's university athletics in this period of time.

New Facilities

The University of Toronto was the first Union member that was fortunate to enlarge their athletic programme with the construction of a new women's athletic building, the "Benson Building," in 1959. No Canadian university other than the University of Toronto had a building entirely for women's athletic activity.

LEADERS

One of the most influential leaders in the Union, Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, retired from the Union and the University of Toronto in 1959 after thirty-seven years of service. Marie Parkes had been secretary of the Union since 1922 when the League was just emerging and recording secretary at the time of reorganization.

Many new faces appeared upon the scene due to the increase in size of the various departments of physical education and athletics at the universities, as well as the increase in member universities within the Union.

Identification of some of the women leaders in the Union during the period of 1946 to 1959 continues with the following alphabetical list.

*(Director of Women's Athletics)

*Miss Gladys Bean	-- McGill University
*Mrs. Elfrida (Kukainis) Berzins	-- The University of Western Ontario
*Miss Jean Carmichael	-- The University of Western Ontario
*Miss Joan Christie	-- McMaster University
*Miss Margaret Dix	-- Ontario Agriculture College
Miss Geraldine Dubrule	-- McGill University
Miss Mary Foster	-- The University of Toronto
Miss Dorothy Jackson (deceased)	-- The University of Toronto
Mrs. Helen (Korri) Kunkle	-- The University of Western Ontario

Miss Dorothy Legett	-- Queen's University
Miss Iveagh Munro	-- McGill University
*Miss Jean Ramsay	-- The University of Western Ontario
*Mrs. Lyn (Rutherford) O'Reilly	-- McMaster University
*Miss Helen Stewart	-- Ontario Agriculture College
*Miss Anne Tilley	-- McMaster University
Miss Anne Turnbull	-- Queen's University
Mrs. Gwen-Anne (Miller) Vernon	-- The University of Toronto

Emphasis must be placed on the dedication of five influential women who continued their never ending guidance of women's intercollegiate athletics within the universities of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec through many difficult years.

*(Director of Women's Athletics)

*Miss Gladys Bean	-- McGill University
Miss Iveagh Munro	-- McGill University
Miss A. E. Marie Parkes	-- The University of Toronto
*Miss Marion Ross	-- Queen's University
*Miss Zerada Slack	-- The University of Toronto

SUMMARY

World War II created a moratorium for all university athletic competition, but out of the tragic period developed the revitalized Canadian women's intercollegiate athletics in the larger universities of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The universities themselves were in a changing

period due to the returning ex-service men and women who were now entering the education scene as students. The women who emerged from World War II now had a new role to play within university life.

The hesitant Canadian was now self-confident and was the prosperous, independent Canada. But always the image of Canada's powerful neighbour to the south concerned those people who encouraged nationalism and an independent personality for Canada.

The Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League was renamed the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union when the new constitution, by-laws and sport rules and regulations were reorganized and amended. The principles of the original constitution were continued and the ideas of the founders were maintained.

Membership grew to six universities with the addition of McMaster University and the Ontario Agriculture College, although OAC did not attain full partnership during this era. The influence of newer and smaller emerging universities were yet to play their role within the development of the Union.

Meetings, organization, budgeting and eligibility all were of concern to the Union membership.

Internally, the increase in activities saw the development of archery, swimming, badminton, tennis and basketball.

Golf, ice hockey, volleyball, curling, skiing, fencing, squash, field hockey, bowling, track and field and modern dance all had a minor position with only volleyball elevated to approval for official Union championship competition. Now there were six official championships.

The area of competitive structure saw the greatest development within the Union in this period. The "round-robin" vs. "elimination," and "home-and-home schedule" vs. "tournament" designs of competition created havoc, especially to the sport of basketball. Tie games, defaults and protests all came upon the competitive scene and the issue of awards caused concern to the women of the Union. Many outside basketball leagues were developed to augment the Union championship competitions, which saw six activities spread throughout the year.

The leadership development of women coaches and officials was further involved with the encouragement of women administrators responsible for all women's athletic programs in the university.

Hospitality shown towards visiting teams was maintained in a less formal fashion. Large banquets and billeting of students were omitted from the responsibilities of the hostess university. Student dress and conduct was under observation by the end of the '50's.

Students continued to play their leadership role within the Union but their development occurred in their own university in intra-university and recreational programmes.

The search for excellence in all aspects of life in Canada and in particular the area of women's intercollegiate athletics, emerged from World War II. Women were competing at all levels of athletics in both educational institutions and municipal amateur recreational clubs in the cities. The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation accepted the responsibility for the development of women's athletics in Canada by creating a standing committee, the Women's Athletic Committee. This committee influenced athletic programmes in secondary schools and universities, especially in eastern Canada.

The growth of the Women's Athletic Committee and the Canadian Officials Rating Boards indicated that the development of women officials and women's rules in sports was advancing. All this came about with the help of the National Section of Women's Athletics in the United States of America. Basketball was the first sport to come under the guidance of the Women's Athletic Committee.

An attempt through the Women's Athletic Committee to unite the women across Canada in universities was attempted in the '50's but was not successful.

Sports Governing Bodies of Canada, men's athletic programmes through the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the new women's athletic building at the University of Toronto, all played their part in the growth of the Union, as did the fifteen new women within the six universities who, along with five major leaders, continued to offer guidance to the Union. Miss A. E. Marie Parkes from Toronto retired in 1959 after thirty-seven years of service in the Union.

CHAPTER IV

MATURITY 1960-1970

The Union in its first half century evolved an organization for women in intercollegiate athletics unequalled by any other educational structure in Canada within the same period of time. Five major areas considered as internal influences in the decade of the '60's were described. These were sport development, educational competitive development, leadership development, social development and student development. Administration of the Union was becoming almost impossible due to its rapid growth and it was unmistakably apparent that an investigation of the entire system should be undertaken. The direction of expansion in this period was evident in the structure of organization, activities, competition design and philosophy.

That the basic conviction of the original organization was maintained was without question due to the influence of the major leaders of the Union. The direction encouraged by these women was conditioned by the magnitude of external influences exploding around the organization, the widespread geographical distribution of the member universities,

financial problems and the emergence of an effervescent youth subculture seeking something new within universities and colleges of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PICTURE

The shape of the sixties in Canada saw Canadians being asked to define themselves as a people. Lack of strong national leadership allowed Canadians to view the federal government with suspicion. The provinces, however, were more successful than their federal counterparts in their search for identity. (172:345)

Canadians began to concentrate on the immediate necessities of their daily lives such as education, social services and security. (172) The provincial governments were considered better instruments to fulfill the immediate needs of the people. A new breed of politician appeared on the provincial scene being more youthful, alert, dynamic and more in touch with the people than those in the federal government. The trend toward youthful leadership was extended to the federal scene with the election, in 1968, of Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau.

The task of transforming a war economy into one for peacetime had been accomplished and Canada was not to show

financial problems and the emergence of an effervescent youth subculture seeking something new within universities and colleges of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PICTURE

The shape of the sixties in Canada saw Canadians being asked to define themselves as a people. Lack of strong national leadership allowed Canadians to view the federal government with suspicion. The provinces, however, were more successful than their federal counterparts in their search for identity. (172:345)

Canadians began to concentrate on the immediate necessities of their daily lives such as education, social services and security. (172) The provincial governments were considered better instruments to fulfill the immediate needs of the people. A new breed of politician appeared on the provincial scene being more youthful, alert, dynamic and more in touch with the people than those in the federal government. The trend toward youthful leadership was extended to the federal scene with the election, in 1968, of Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau.

The task of transforming a war economy into one for peacetime had been accomplished and Canada was not to show

the world her future in neutrality. (172) The indecision of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and his government, with regard to the BOMARC sites and the nuclear warhead issue, caused the decline of the Conservatives and led to the election of Lester B. Pearson as Prime Minister, a decision-making leader. The famous "100 days of decision" led, however, to indecision and fumbling. (172:349) During Mr. Lester B. Pearson's government, life consisted of one political catastrophe after another, seen in "budgets," "bribes," "scandals," "nationalism," and the "new Canadian Flag." (172:349)

The census of 1961 showed that almost 70 percent of Canada's population lived in urban centres, and therefore close to universities. (172) The new era of social justice in Canada began, essentially due to the problems associated with intensive growth of urbanization and industrialization.

A new democratic liberal society was emerging to take the necessary steps to alleviate poverty and guarantee the equality of all its people by providing them with equal opportunities. (172)

The period of the '60's saw Canada take a more sophisticated view of world affairs as well as a more independent position. The extension of the United States' control

over Canadian industry alarmed many Canadians. Economically, Canada was dependent on the United States. However, Canadians' interest in their own natural resources, economic problems, cultural accomplishments and education resulted in a new Canadian identity during the '60's.

Canada's first hundred years were celebrated in 1967 in a fashion that convinced the people of Canada that their past had been established. The promise of their future to live and build together within the dual heritage of French and English was yet to be fulfilled.

However, the attempt to make one whole out of the varied pieces of the Canadian mosaic seemed to be particularly taxing during this decade. The re-emergence of the militant French Canadian nationalism managed to turn the entire edifice of Confederation inside out. (172) Canada did not begin with a revolution but just recently recognized that it had been through one. Many people suggested that French Canadians were merely attempting to catch up with the rest of Canada. The French Canadians in the province of Quebec indicated a profound and complete reassessment of their way of life as a Canadian. (172:366) Unlike the American value system which had always emphasized the idea of equality of peoples within a new nation, the

Canadian values had stressed social qualities that "differentiate people rather than the human qualities that make them the same." (172:396)

Deviations were held somewhat suspect by the average man, because he sensed "that they stand for an order of things which would displace him from his representative position and threaten his power." (180:434) The problem was great. How could Canada maintain a society with the equal values of the pioneer and at the same time gradually build a national culture which in the distinctions it made was not essentially concerned with equality? (180) In the earlier pioneer days it was easier to be an individual due to the remote location of people. Equality was important but once the bush was cut away and no longer hid its captives, deviation offended those who professed equality. (180) Foremost among the modern day's people was the gifted individual whose intellect and performance carried him into spheres unattainable by the average man. The excellence sought for by those with the necessary ability and desire could be reached in modern Canada.

Does this mean the old culture which grew up in the country from which we came is unacceptable to our people, that it will have to be replaced by something else, something created out of native materials? (180:435)

Canada in the late '60's was discovering herself in a new light by utilizing the resources of her people and the country. One of these resources was the women who were still intent upon the development of women in the intercollegiate sporting scene which ultimately fostered sport in Canada.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

In the 1960's many different people came forward with schemes, advice, reports, briefs, studies and criticism to maintain and improve Canada's place in the international field of sport. It is within this period that women's sports were further recognized and many new female faces emerged on the national and international athletic scene. Names such as Marlene (Stewart) Streit, Karen Magnesson, Anne Heggteveit, Nancy Greene, Jenny (Wingerson) Meldrum, Peitra Burka, Nancy McCready, Mary Stewart, Elaine Tanner, Beverley Boys, Betsy Clifford, Sandra Post and many more indicated how women's sports were growing and the new position they had reached in Canadian athletics. One must realize that Canada was only just past the century mark of life and at this time the population barely reached twenty million people.

The sports governing bodies of Canada also recognized the potential in women's athletics, since more and more

women's teams were being formed and touring both in Canada and abroad. Teams in badminton, field hockey, basketball, volleyball, figure skating, track and field, skiing, swimming and diving had all recently toured outside the country.

The universities were not to sit idle amid this growth in women's athletics in Canada. The organization of university women across the country was feeling pressure for national competition, a step that took the last five years of the decade to accomplish. University women's teams across Canada were slowly being recognized as worthy competitors in national and provincial competitions. Growth of the international student games had given impetus to university women to participate internationally in the athletic arena. One of the important developments was common rules for sports in both men's and women's activities.

The impetus for promotion of athletic teams and individuals had been studied, and promotion of sport was now being encouraged by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate of the Federal Government's Department of National Health and Welfare. The role of the university was yet to be discovered for this important area of competitive athletics for men and women in Canada. The increase of competition for women in Canada at every level of ability indicated the possibilities that lay ahead.

Ontario and Quebec, the two largest and most heavily populated provinces, were slow to realize the athletic ability of university women as well as men. The eastern and western provinces of Canada recognized much earlier that source of athletic ability. University men and women of both the eastern and western provinces participated within provincial and national competitions to a greater extent than university students in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Union continued to grow in the decade of the '60's in keeping with the ever-changing times. Growth came from within the organization, heavily influenced by outside factors and was partially diverted to provincial, national and international competition. Influences promoting growth were numerous.

Miss Iveagh Munro, McGill University wrote in 1965 that:

Half way between the British view of physical education for pleasure, fitness, and character development and the American emphasis on competitive sport, Canada's philosophy of physical education is now being influenced by increased immigration from many European countries. (89:11)

ORGANIZATION

Purpose, Function and Structure

In the period 1960-1970 many changes occurred in the Union. At this stage of structure the constitution changed very slightly in format. Many obsolete phrases were omitted, all of which did not change the basic philosophy. A copy of the amended 1969 constitutions has been included in the Appendix.

Miss Anne Hewett, the University of Toronto was appointed records secretary of the Union to replace Mary Foster who was leaving Toronto to study in the United States. Discussion arose regarding a permanent secretary and the amount of her expenses. By 1967 the records secretary for any year was to be provided by the same university which held the corresponding secretary of the Union. (18:67)

Storing the Union records was accommodated by the University of Toronto.

The duties of the Union officers were outlined in the 1968 minutes for the first time. The records secretary was asked to draw up a policy book from all the minutes of past meetings. This book was presented to the Union in 1968 for approval and consideration. (18:68)

Finances

An expense fund for Union administration began during this period with each university paying an annual fee of twenty-five dollars. (18:64) Originally the money was collected to back the Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER and help defray any loss when the first WAC Women's Basketball Rule Book was published. The success of the book left money in the Union reserves. Member universities continued to pay the sum of money into the Union reserves as annual dues. From time to time this money was used for Union administration expenses, and the money was always ready for emergency measures.

Member universities were responsible for all their own expenses with the one exception of pooling officials' expenses. The hostess university's expenses for official hospitality functions were now considered to equal the transportation, accommodation, meal and miscellaneous expenses of a travelling university.

Member universities received money by way of university student fees for athletics or monies directed into the physical education and athletic programmes by the University Senate.

Meetings

The Union annual general meeting was still being rotated between Toronto and Queen's in 1963. However by 1967 the responsibility for conduct of the meeting was to rotate among all the permanent members. (18:67)

Any university athletic faculty member was permitted to attend and participate in the informal directors' meeting prior to the official Union general meeting. No minutes were to be taken at the directors' meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to familiarize the faculty with the subject matter on the agenda and to meet other member universities' faculty. During the general meeting, however, all observers were to be seated at subsidiary or secondary positions to the discussion table and could only speak when directed.

Many special meetings of the Union were held during this period due to the immense amount of business material concerning the various activities as well as important constitutional matters. Constitutional matters were always delegated to the end of the annual meeting and thus hurried through. (18:64)

Due to the involvement of many members of the Union in other organizations and their own university academic responsibilities, it was necessary to allow any Union member to be represented at the meetings by proxies. (18:65)

When any member university objected to a majority decision made at any general meeting, the decision would stand for that year and be subject to review at the following annual general meeting. (18:68)

It was decided in 1962 that activity meetings be held at all tournaments. When unforeseen problems occurred, each university would have one vote and the majority vote would then rule. (18:62) Problems were discussed and recommendations for changes in regulations governing each sport were reported at the general meeting by the hostess university of each tournament. The legality of decisions made at meetings other than the annual meeting were questioned by the membership in 1968. At this time the constitution suggested that for major policy decision a meeting of the Board may be called during the school year. (18:68) A newly formed constitutional committee in 1968 was requested to define how emergency decisions regarding policy during the university summer vacation were to be handled.

Eligibility

Eligibility forms needed only to be filled once during the academic year since eligibility depended on the previous year's work. (18:61)

The subject of the preponderance of physical education students on teams was of importance at the beginning of the '60's but was soon dropped. It was decided that this was an internal university problem. (18:62)

The matter of a student playing on more than one university team per term also developed early in the decade. It was decided to limit a student to one team per term. (18:62) Discussion regarding the subject centered around the following concerns:

To protect a student's academic standing.

To maintain adequate and proper health habits and standards for girls.

To give as many students as possible the opportunity to reap the benefits of top flight competition.

To make certain that the finances of the athletic association will encompass as many students as possible.

To ensure that a top student who needs little time to practice is equalled by the student who practices hard and gives more of herself to the team, at the same time deriving manifold benefits from her experience.

To direct the skills of a student who is capable of making a second team in a more worthwhile and constructive direction such as officiating or coaching an intramural team, activities which she would otherwise have to bypass because of the time and energy element.

To attract more participants who would experience enrichment which would encompass

the benefits of activity, such as enjoyment, satisfaction and fulfillment.

To make available to as many students as possible the teaching and training of skills which could serve as a carry over for them to apply for use in recreation in their leisure time and after college. (18:62:2)

Permission was granted to Queen's University in 1962 to miss the swimming, diving and synchronized swimming meet, since they could not find enough girls to participate. It was doubly to their misfortune as they were presenting the new swimming trophy that year. (18:62) Change occurred regarding eligibility during the 1960's. The Ontario Agriculture College was admitted to full membership in 1962 and all wording regarding diploma courses as ineligible for competition was deleted in Union activities with the exception of basketball and swimming. The Ontario Agriculture College did not participate in either of these activities until half-way through the decade. (18:63) During this period the Ontario Agriculture College became a university and was renamed the University of Guelph.

It was hoped that Union eligibility, which proved beneficial in women's intercollegiate competition over the last forty years, would assist in setting standards in any new athletic programme. The following suggestions were made regarding eligibility rules concerning competition with the

newer and smaller, emerging universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These were in line with the Union eligibility rules with due allowance made for some of the more difficult conditions prevailing at some of the newer universities:

- 1) Students were to attain standing in Grade XII, Quebec XI--1963. Students were to attain standing in Grade XIII, Quebec XII--1964.
- 2) It was necessary to obtain a medical examination satisfactory to the university during year of and prior to the Sports Day Competition.
- 3) There was to be leadership by a woman faculty member for Sports Day and for supervision of teams before and during event.
- 4) Whenever possible, all teams were to be coached by a woman. When this was not feasible, a woman adviser was to act as consultant, attend practices and chaperone the team at the Sports Day.
- 5) Each team was responsible for their own finances.
- 6) All competitions were to include an informal social gathering. (30:63)

The eligibility of students from the Colleges of Education became a concern in 1965 when Althouse College opened in London, Ontario. Students graduating from Althouse College did not receive a degree. The University of Toronto already would not permit Ontario College of Education

students to participate with Toronto regardless of the Union's decision. They reasoned that a post-graduate student would be taking the place on a team that might be occupied by an undergraduate. McArthur College of Education opened in Kingston in 1968. All of the member universities were not located in an area with a College of Education. These post-graduate students might put a team at great disadvantage. The Union therefore disapproved of all College of Education students participating in Union competition. (18:66) Graduate students were later allowed to participate if they continued with the university where they obtained their undergraduate degree. (18:69)

It was necessary to include intermediate competition in 1968. Intermediate competition was sponsored jointly by the Union and Women's Athletic Conference of the newer and smaller emerging universities. Academic eligibility for joint events was to be consistent with the eligibility rulings used in each conference or union. (64:68)

It became necessary to rule teams ineligible for intercollegiate and/or invitational competition unless they were accompanied by a non-student adult woman who was responsible for the team. (18:68)

In 1969 it was decided that an intermediate player was regarded as one who had not played in more than three

games as a senior against teams in her own conference. Also a player who had participated in the conference senior final tournament was ineligible for intermediate competition. (18:69)

Student eligibility was of great concern by 1969 and the area of the Union constitution dealing with eligibility was rewritten almost entirely. Limitations on the students were to be relaxed, but it was felt that it was necessary to retain the academic standards of the original organization. Students eligibility regulations in 1969 stated that the student should:

Be a non professional athlete, that is, not competing as a paid athlete in the same sport, and be governed by the amateur regulations of the appropriate sports governing body.

Be registered in the university she represents for a full academic year as a full time registered student regularly in attendance at lectures in the institution she represents.
(30:69)

In addition, the rules stated that:

A student who fails to secure such grades as will permit her to advance to the next year in good standing shall be ineligible for inter-collegiate competition. The term 'good standing' shall mean that a student if qualified to proceed without such failures as would necessitate the repetition of a year's work. (30:69)

The regulations go on to say:

A student shall be eligible to compete for a period of only four years either individually

or as a member of a senior team representing any educational institution of higher learning, providing that she satisfied all other eligibility rules of the Union. The four years of competition shall apply to each sport individually.

Abide by the Code of Behaviour set by the WIAU.

Have a medical examination to comply with the standards of the university.

Should any question of eligibility arise, it must be referred to all members of the Union before the date of competition involved. (30:69)

Discussion on the matter of the four years' eligibility rule indicated that the decision reached was only with a close majority vote of the members.

New Members

Membership was increased to six universities including McMaster University and the University of Guelph. Both of these universities appeared as temporary members for a period of time in the '50's, McMaster University having achieved full membership in that era. The Ontario Agriculture College, now the University of Guelph, competed in five of the six activities; therefore, notice of motion was given in 1962 for their permanent membership, which was accepted. (18:62)

The constitution was amended in 1966 to read:

The women's athletic association or similar governing organization of McGill University,

Queen's University, the University of Toronto, the University of Western Ontario, McMaster University and the University of Guelph. (30:66:5)

Thus, the member universities were listed according to seniority. The first three names were recorded in alphabetical order and the remaining three were listed in chronological order of entry. The latest constitution in 1969 listed all the members in alphabetical order for the first time. (30:69) York University was affiliated with the University of Toronto and as such their students would be eligible for intercollegiate competition. (18:60)

Assumption University, in Windsor, Ontario inquired in 1960 regarding the future of small universities in reference to the Union. It was suggested that the best way to begin competition among the smaller and newer universities would be to play local invitation games with Union teams. When the emerging universities became stronger, then there could be further discussion regarding membership in the Union. (18:60)

INTERNAL INFLUENCES

Sport Development

Six sports were considered for approved championships in the Union at the beginning of the '60's. These were:

Tennis (October), Outdoor Archery (October), Swimming, Diving and Synchronized Swimming (November), Badminton (February), Volleyball (February), and Basketball (February). (54:67)

Archery. Indoor archery was considered an official Union championship in 1960 after much discussion regarding facilities and students' interest. (18:59)

Curling. Curling became an invitational sport in 1963 due to student interest. It became a recognized Union sport in 1967 because of the interest shown by the Union member teams.

Ice hockey. It was decided in 1961 to hold a two year trial invitation ice hockey tournament. The hockey rules accepted were the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association rules as used in men's intercollegiate ice hockey with a few minor exceptions, all concerning body contact of players. (54:63) Ice hockey became an official Union intercollegiate sport in 1963.

Volleyball. Considerable discussion took place in 1962 with regard to the possibility of making volleyball a first term sport to be concluded before Christmas. One view expressed:

that a lay off at Christmas did more harm to the volleyball team since players reached their peak before Christmas. Another view expressed was that volleyball continuing after Christmas as a second sport would increase participation in intercollegiate sports. (54:62:7)

Basketball. By 1966 all six Union members competed in the basketball championships. The University of Guelph and McMaster now being included.

Swimming. Queen's University had entered swimming again in 1964 as did the University of Guelph.

Fencing. Fencing was recorded in the Union minutes in 1962 when the University of Toronto held a tournament with the University of Toronto, McGill University, and McMaster University participating. (43:62)

Skiing. Skiing continued within the Union as an invitation meet in the early '60's. It later became an open meet where other colleges and universities were invited, including United States teams.

Golf. McMaster University hosted a golf tournament in 1963 which was discontinued in 1964 and has never returned as a Union activity for competition.

Track and field. Track and Field began in 1964 with invitational meets and tournaments on a two-year trial basis. When the newer and smaller universities merged later with the Union for competition, track and field became an official sport.

Field hockey. The University of Toronto had already held a field hockey tournament by 1963. Field Hockey also became an official sport when the newer and smaller emerging universities united with the Union.

Rifle. It was suggested that riflery begin as a telegraphic meet in 1964 but nothing has come of this sport as a Union activity.

Figure skating. Figure skating became a part of the Union competition in 1966 in the form of an invitation meet and workshop. (18:66)

Gymnastics. Gymnastics entered the Union competition in the form of an invitation in 1966. (18:66)

Modern dance. Modern Dance appeared in the Union's non-competitive activities as invitational workshops. McGill University extended an invitation to the University of Toronto. The two dance clubs came together on an invitation basis. (18:63)

The Union sponsored two yearly (invitation) meets in a recognized sport in 1967 for the first time when an exhibition speed swimming and diving meet was held in Montreal. (43:67)

Intermediate competition which had been held on an informal basis prior to 1967 was again discussed in 1967 because of the need to increase participation. Competition was held toward the end of the university season on a spontaneous basis and the only sports involved were volleyball and basketball.

Clinics and workshops were seen in greater number by 1966. The following clinics and workshops were held: field hockey (in conjunction with the Ontario Women's Field Hockey Association), gymnastics clinic and Olympic team display, track and field, ice hockey officials, figure skating workshop, dance, and synchronized swimming. (43:67)

The women's athletic association workshop sponsored by the Union and the smaller and newer emerging universities was first held in 1968 by the University of Guelph. Emphasis within the programme had focused around Women's Athletic Associations and the entire workshop was organized by students. Each year the workshop was repeated with the programme centered around Women's Athletic Associations' administration,

intra-university, recreational and intercollegiate athletic programmes. (18:67)

By the end of the decade of the '60's, Union activities increased to nine official sports, including:

October	--	Outdoor archery Tennis
November	--	Swimming, diving and synchronized swimming
January	--	Curling
February	--	Indoor archery Badminton Volleyball Basketball Part I and II Ice Hockey Part I and II

Invitation competition with the newer and smaller emerging universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec included:

October	--	Field Hockey Part I and II Track and Field
January	--	Gymnastics
February	--	Intermediate basketball Intermediate volleyball Fencing Skiing Cross country skiing

Open invitation competition with the smaller emerging universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec included:

October--	Tennis Track and field (outdoor)
-----------	-------------------------------------

November -- Swimming and diving
Synchronized swimming
Gymnastics
Curling

January -- Figure Skating

February -- Skiing

Workshops and clinics held by members of the Union in the '60's for the benefit of the Union members included:

September -- Field hockey (coaching, officiating)
Women's Athletic Association

October -- Volleyball (coaching, officiating)
Basketball (coaching)
Archery (coaching)

November -- Squash
Ice hockey (officiating)
Synchronized swimming

January -- Gymnastics (judging)
Modern Dance
Fencing

March -- Tennis

The major discussion at the 1969 annual meeting was centered around expansion of the different sports. It was decided "to limit expansion of the senior tournaments for 1969-70 and try to hold tournaments for each sport at the intermediate level which member universities may enter." (18:69:7)

Expansion was further discussed and a meeting between representatives of the newer and smaller emerging universities

and the Union to discuss improvements in the general women's intercollegiate programme in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was organized. Workable suggestions were to be presented to the Union's business meeting in the next year. (18:69)

A steering committee was appointed to investigate the expansion problem of women's intercollegiate athletics in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as it affected all sports. It was agreed that the Union should consult all the newer and smaller emerging universities. Three people were to be appointed from each league to investigate the matter and report back to a joint meeting. Members of the steering committee included:

Gladys Bean	-- McGill University
Anne Hewett	-- The University of Toronto
Anne Turnbull	-- Queen's University
Patricia Davis	-- Waterloo University
Patricia Pickard	-- Laurentian University
Mary Lyons	-- York University (47:69:19)

Competitive Development

The period of years from 1960 and 1970 saw the introduction of many changes in the philosophy of competition. This was shown in the type of competition as well as in rules and regulations concerning various activities. The

educational values of athletic competition was one of the major elements to be considered.

Ice hockey. When ice hockey began in 1961, it was organized as a round-robin tournament with the six Union teams entered in two sections, east and west. McMaster University, the University of Guelph and the University of Toronto rotated in the east and west divisions since they were central teams. Separate preliminary round-robins of three games each were played by the teams. The six teams all came together for the final championship tournament on one week-end. (54:62) Each game consisted of three, ten minute periods.

Rule changes in ice hockey continued to differ from the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association rules due to the women's interpretation of body contact among the players. Helen Stewart from the University of Guelph wrote in 1963 to the directors:

The women's game must differ from the men's in several instances because generally, the training and muscle tone of the women are not on a par with that of the men. (64:63)

The concern brought forth was for the safety of the student which directly concerned officiating and the amount of body contact allowed. She stated:

Am I right in thinking that our WIAU competition is to bring out the best in our athletes in sportsmanship and fair play so that every participant will be the richer for the experience. (64:63)

Mary Foster wrote in her hockey report of 1963:

Both coaches and staff representatives will agree, I am sure, if hockey is to survive as a Women's sport it is imperative that the emphasis is kept in the right place and the coaching is geared to the development of the skills of skating, stick-handling and shooting. (43:63)

The "part one" hockey tournament was held on Friday night and Saturday. Minimum time between games was limited to one hour. (54:67)

Safety protection for the student was always a concern of the Union. An example of this was seen in the equipment regulations regarding ice hockey players. It was necessary to insist on the following:

skate protectors were compulsory. (54:65)

glasses protectors must be worn by those who wear glasses. (54:65)

mouth guards were necessary for all hockey players. (54:65)

tube skates should gradually replace figure skates. (54:66)

protective bras were discussed and chest protectors were made compulsory. (54:68)

Volleyball. Volleyball competition was designed for a draw with the exception of the two best teams from the

proceeding year seeded to play the last game in the single round-robin schedule of the tournament. (54:61) This practice was changed in 1962 to a complete new draw each year with no seeding. (54:62) The times of the games were left to the discretion of the home university, depending from year to year on travel arrangements of the visiting teams. (54:64)

The practice time allowed teams prior to tournaments was eliminated in 1967 for volleyball since all teams had usually met prior to the tournament and were familiar with each other's facilities.

The problem of officiating standards became apparent by 1964 when the volleyball coaches agreed to ask the officials at the intercollegiate tournament to adjust their officiating standards sufficiently so that the teams need not resort to fisting. (54:64)

Curling. Curling developed as a round-robin bonspiel and if an uneven number of teams entered, then the hostess university provided a second team. (54:64)

Badminton. A change in the design of competition to that used by the intercollegiate men in badminton was turned down by the Union in 1963. It was argued that the amount of fatigue shown from the men's tournament was not conducive to

good play. (18:63) As a result, the three sections of first singles, second singles and doubles continued to play a single round-robin schedule with their own section. The strongest player on the team was to be named the first singles player. (54:64) In badminton as in tennis and fencing, teams were required to carry a spare player to replace an injured or ill player for the remainder of that tournament. (54:64)

Tennis. Tennis followed the competitive structure of badminton. Each girl was to play at least two games Friday and at least two games Saturday. (54:64)

Archery. The archery tournament was held on Friday night and Saturday. (54:67)

Basketball. Basketball competition consisted of a round-robin tournament following the two-year trial period in 1961. The University of Guelph did not participate at this time. Games were held on Friday morning and evening and Saturday morning. The Saturday games were to be set at the discretion of the hostess university taking into consideration the travelling of the teams. (54:61) By 1966 when all six members of the Union participated in the championships the round-robin tournament was scheduled for two week-ends. The

practice prior to the tournament was discontinued due to the lack of time available as well as being unnecessary. "Part one" basketball tournament was held on a Friday night and Saturday morning. The minimum time between games was limited to one hour. (54:67)

Field hockey. Field Hockey became a two-part activity in 1968 following the design for ice hockey and senior basketball. (54:68)

Swimming. The swimming rules and regulations were set at the swimming meeting usually held the week-end following the competition. At this time the swimming manual was prepared. In 1966 the swimming guide was replaced by the Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association of Canada manual since the majority of the Union guide was based on synchronized swimming competition. (43:66) Speed swimming, diving rules and regulations followed the Federation Internationale le Nation Amateur and the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association handbooks. (54:66)

Seven areas of specific concern to the Union can be identified as awards, ties, uniforms, spectator involvement, officials, student health and safety, sports regulations and schedules.

Awards. Trophies were the concern of the Union during the period of the '60's and many more sports were endowed with these through generous donors. The design and inscription of the trophies were presented for approval at the annual Union meeting and the joint meeting of the newer and smaller universities. (22:68) If a trophy was to be discontinued, then it would be returned to the institution through whom the trophy was first donated. (18:67)

An awards committee was appointed in 1968 to study the entire question of trophies and awards after many discussions regarding the submission of awards and the approval of trophies. (18:68) Winners of all trophies were expected to defend their championship the following year. In the event any educational institution was unable to do so, it was their responsibility to return the trophy to the current hostess institution one month prior to the championship meet. (18:68)

Queen's University submitted a request and drawings for a swimming trophy which the Levana Athletic Board of Control wished to donate. (18:61) The Board accepted the design and the trophy was first awarded in 1962. It was not possible to design a volleyball trophy of equal calibre to that of the swimming trophy for the amount of money donated

by the University of Western Ontario's Purple Spur Society. It was then suggested that the Union's annual fee for that year be applied to this project. (18:64) This suggestion was turned down by the Board. Each university submitted designs for approval by the directors and a trophy was accepted by 1966. The trophy was presented by Miss Helen Allison in honour of Mrs. Elfrida (Kukainis) Berzins at the University of Western Ontario. All past winners' names were engraved on the trophy. (18:66)

The University of Guelph was anxious to donate an ice hockey trophy as the original trophy had not been in use since the '20's, but the proposal was withdrawn in 1964. Searching for the original "William Beattie Ramsay Trophy" had not located the trophy; however, its base was found in 1965 after a fire in Hart House at the University of Toronto. Guelph once again offered to donate the ice hockey trophy in 1967 in honour of a student who had died in a car accident. It was then decided to restore the trophy, the old base of the hockey trophy to be used and the trophy designed around this base.

Trophies for figure skating, skiing and fencing were offered by McGill University. (18:67) The West-O-Mac trophy was donated for track and field when this Sports Day became

less important. (18:68) The Stewart trophy was re-dedicated in 1969 for intermediate basketball. (22:69) In 1969 the Union accepted two archery trophies in honour of Miss Zerada Slack and the late Miss Dorothy Jackson. (18:69)

Ties. Ties in championship tournaments created problems in the period of the '60's for the first time in the history of Union competition. Early in the decade there had been means to break some of the ties in various activities. Volleyball played a round-robin of two, six-minute games. (54:62) This was changed in 1963 to no play-off and the tie to stand since there was not time to run the play-off game.

A tie in basketball was to be left with no play-off game to occur. The possibility of three games in one day for any team was too heavy. (54:63)

It was possible to break ties in tennis, badminton, ice hockey and curling without playing extra games. Archery was not considered an active sport and ties could be played off since usually there was no facility problem.

By 1966 it was necessary after considerable discussions and much disagreement to have a uniform policy in all Union sports in case of a tie in the final standings. (18:66)

Ice hockey and tennis were the first to change their rulings and state that all ties shall stand.

The students in their meeting prior to the general meeting in 1968 were in favour of the principle of declaring a champion by breaking a tie. Ties had been created in basketball when two universities tied in 1968 and three teams tied in 1969. A tie was also created in curling in 1969. Due to the increasing number of ties, there was unrest within the students and faculty and concern was voiced to break ties. It was decided:

that ties in WIAU championships in archery, badminton, curling, and tennis shall be broken according to the method as stated in the WIAU sports regulations. Ties in basketball, ice hockey, swimming and volleyball shall stand. (18:69:9)

In addition it was decided that "in team sports a tie shall be broken where there is a general policy for that particular sport to do so." (18:69:9)

Uniforms. A problem of uniforms began to develop in 1963 when all ice hockey teams used the same colour of uniform. This extended over into the other team sports. It was felt that the participating universities should settle this problem themselves prior to the tournaments. Later in the decade the universities declared their own colours and

established two sets of uniforms for activities where it was necessary.

Spectator involvement. A competitive spirit involving spectators as well as coaches and players in the form of shouting or clapping of hands which distracted members of either team was developing at the tournaments and in particular volleyball. It was felt that this was not within the spirit of the game and that championships should be decided on skill alone. Distractions of great magnitude did not necessarily allow this to happen. Members of the Union felt that students and faculty must be aware of the problem and try to improve the situation. (18:66)

Student health and safety. Considerable discussion regarding the advisability of setting up a standard Union medical examination form took place in 1963. Forms already in use by member universities as well as advice from various medical authorities were used. It was later decided that the use of the medical form was an internal matter for each university and its use should be at the discretion of each university. It was strongly recommended "that students be required to have a medical examination prior to athletic activity." (18:64:1)

The eligibility form was amended in 1967 to allow less paper work for the recording secretary. Conditions of eligibility as well as medical and conduct requirements were to be understood and signed by the student but filed at their own university. The registrar, dean or director of the department, school, faculty, college or university only signed the Union form.

Students travelling as a part of a team without a staff adviser became a concern to the Union in 1968. A ruling that all teams must be accompanied by a woman coach or adviser, other than a student was later passed. The question of insurance covering students travelling in cars was left in the hands of the director which ultimately became an internal university problem. (18:62)

Officials. Discussion arose regarding payment of officials in 1963 when it was necessary to leave the payment of the officials to the discretion of the hostess university. (18:63) Provision had been made for the expenses of officials to include:

travelling expenses by train or its equivalent.

hotel accommodation with no phone calls.

transportation within the city limits.

meals including tips to a maximum of five dollars per day.

the officiating fee. (18:61:2)

Criticism of volleyball officials began at the beginning of the '60's and it was necessary to place in the minutes of the general Union meeting that the officials had asked the coaches to remind the teams, "not to make adverse criticism of the officiating." (43:61:5)

A rank order rating list of all volleyball and basketball officials was circulated to all member universities. The home team would choose the most desirable officials for both volleyball and basketball championships. (54:61)

In basketball it was necessary to obtain five officials and to use one as a standby for each game. The highest rated official was to be used for three games. All officials rotated among the teams and did not officiate the same team three times. A report regarding the officials' concerns in the competitions was required at the end of the tournament from the head official. (54:63)

Women's ice hockey officiating began in 1964. It was of the opinion of the Union that where women officials were available, it would be well to start with one woman and one man officiating each game. This would facilitate the training of women officials. (54:64) Clinics for ice hockey officials began in 1964 with the first being held at the University of Guelph.

The use of students as officials came up in connection with the sport of badminton. Numerous linesmen were needed for competition and it was becoming impossible to find outside help of this quantity. (54:64) Qualified students were usually used as minor officials in all activities.

Sports regulations. The sports regulations were re-written and collected in one printing for distribution in 1961. These regulations were later revised at the end of the sixties. One important feature of the regulations was the source of playing rules to be followed. The Union regulations which were added to the existing rules created the Union's set of rules for each activity. The following activities indicate the source of rules before Union amendment. A copy of the latest set of Union rules and regulations for one sport (basketball) has been included in the Appendix.

Badminton	--	The Canadian Badminton Association
Tennis	--	The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association
Outdoor Archery	--	The Division for Girls' and Women's Sports
Indoor Archery	--	The Division for Girls' and Women's Sports
Basketball	--	The Division for Girls' and Women's Sports 1964 The Women's Athletic Committee

Volleyball	-- The Division for Girls' and Women's Sports 1965 The Canadian Volleyball Association
Hockey	-- The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association
Swimming	-- The Federation Internationale De Nation Amateur The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association The Amateur Synchronized Swimming Association of Canada
Curling	-- The Dominion Curling Association

Schedules. The scheduling of all Union tournaments was done at the end of each general meeting. Pre-tournament games, invitational games and Sports Day's dates were all to be arranged informally outside the general meeting or through correspondence. (18:61)

The permanent schedule was still under consideration in 1961, accepted in 1962, and later revised at the end of the decade in 1967 and 1968. The purposes of the permanent tournament schedule were to assist the women's athletic director in better budget planning, provide training for officials, and facilitate all-round planning by the Union's member universities. (18:61) The permanent schedule was drawn up with the following ideas in mind:

Tournaments to be rotated on a four, five or six year plan so that each university hosts the

tournament once in a complete rotation. There should be a change of locale from east to west on alternating years and each university hosts one tournament a year. (18:61)

This permanent schedule could be changed if a university encountered difficulty in obtaining facilities, provided they gave adequate notice of the change to all universities.

Members of the Union participated in the following outside leagues during the years of the '60's (see Table II, page 185).

Sports and Play Days were created before 1964 to encourage the newer and younger universities to enter inter-collegiate competition. These activities were later all called Sports Days.

Sports Days were to be held in the middle of the week instead of the week-end since these days were needed for Union tournaments. There was a desire to have no overlapping of championships. (18:63) Concern was voiced for students missing mid-week classes but this matter was left in the hands of each university concerned in the various sports.

A survey was conducted in 1963 to find the amount of participation outside the Union by member universities. A copy of the survey has been included in the Appendix. The Stewart League was disbanded in 1967 but there were several suggestions made to continue competition on an informal

TABLE II
OUTSIDE LEAGUES OF PARTICIPATION FOR THE
WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
UNION, 1960-1970

LEAGUE	SCHOOL	SPORT
West-O-Mac	The University of Western Ontario; The Ontario Agriculture College; McMaster University	Basketball, Volleyball
Hamilton-Guelph	Hamilton Teachers College; Ryerson Institute; McMaster University; The Ontario Agriculture College	Basketball
Stewart League	Macdonald College; Carleton University; The Ontario Agriculture College; McMaster University	Basketball
Al-Wat-West	Alma College; Waterloo University; The University of Western Ontario	Volleyball, Badminton
Stu-Y-Hoskins	Hotel Dieu; General Hospital; Queen's University; Ontario Hospital; Young Women's Christian Association	Basketball
Montreal City League "B"	College Jesus Marie; Essam School; McGill University; Macdonald College	Volleyball
Montreal Women's Open Basketball League		
Senior:	Montreal Young Women's Christian Association; Macdonald College Graduates; McGill University	Basketball
Intermediate:	Basile Moreau College; Macdonald College; Marguerite Bourgeoys College; Young Women's Christian Association; Bishop's University; Sir George Williams University; McGill University	Basketball

basis among the institutions that took part. (22:67) The Hamilton-Guelph, Al-Wat-West and the Stu-Y-Hoskins Leagues were all disbanded late in the '60's. West-O-Mac competition was also reduced due to the greater emphasis being placed on competition between members of the Union and the emerging universities. Competition also grew between Union members and amateur provincial and city teams organized under the various Canadian sports governing bodies.

Leadership Development

The development of women officials by the Union continued through the sixties with the emphasis placed on ice hockey.

The principle of paying women officials less than men for the same job was investigated in 1965. Since women cannot obtain the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association ratings the Union set up their own ratings for men and women. It was decided that men and women with the same rating doing the same officiating work should be paid the same rate. (18:65) This problem had not arisen for volleyball and basketball since the policy of using only rated Women's Athletic Committee officials was in effect. By the end of the decade men officials were accepted for exhibition volleyball and

basketball games and intermediate championship tournaments in both volleyball and basketball.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the use of men coaches for volleyball in 1963. It was felt that a change of this nature would tend to lower the standards that had been set by the Union and that women coaches should be maintained in this game. (18:63)

Helen Stewart wrote in her 1963 volleyball report:

We are allowing men coaches in archery, badminton, and ice hockey and so, failing every endeavour to procure a woman as coach, might it be possible to engage a man coach for the volleyball team? (43:63)

As I see it, if a woman coach is not procurable and the WIAU is against a man coach, then only two alternatives remain:

A team must withdraw from WIAU competition.

A team must 'muddle through' by coaching itself which will do nothing towards achieving a better calibre of playing techniques. (43:63)

It should be pointed out that the attitude regarding coaching was precipitated by one volleyball incident at the University of Guelph.

The following year discussion came up once again regarding male coaches, this time in basketball. It was felt that "in certain sports such as ice hockey, male coaches could be used but that the staff adviser must be a woman.

(18:64:7) The Union policy with regard to women coaches should be adhered to for any other team sport.

The policy in the Union regarding women coaches for all women's team sports, with the exception of ice hockey, brought out the need for a stated policy regarding coaches of the individual sports. It was noted in the minutes that the Union already had a policy to have only women coaches for all sports. (18:67) If an individual sport had a male coach, then he was allowed to attend the tournament with the female adviser who would vote on all policy matters. (18:67)

The University of Guelph once again caused concern to the Union regarding the use of men coaches, this time in swimming. It was later clarified by the athletic department that the Union's policy regarding women coaches had been fulfilled. This situation concerned a faculty woman adviser, another woman who travelled with the team to competitions and a male coordinator of swimming at the university. (64:67)

Social Development

The Union felt strongly that time should be available after games for social get-togethers. However, the difficulty revolved around travel and train schedules. Social hours lost some of their charm when participants had to wait many hours after a tournament's social time before the next train. It

was recommended that social elements of tournaments be retained and the hostess university be very aware of the train schedule for any of the participating universities. (18:63)

A student meeting in 1965 discussed the subject of hospitality at great length. The participants wondered whether some of the compulsory social activities of inter-collegiate week-ends should be eliminated since they were so poorly attended, especially when held at night! It was felt by the Board that this social aspect of the tournament was important and that it should be enforced. Entertainment was limited to a first night party and an informal banquet at the end of the week-end. The amount of entertainment was left to the discretion of the hosts.

Since skiing was held at a different site than on the university campus, it was necessary to hold all hospitality (in the form of a banquet or other such event) at the site of the meet, immediately after the race in order to encourage better attendance. (43:64)

The extent and nature of hospitality at intercollegiate week-ends was discussed at the 1965 general meeting:

A free evening was sometimes good depending on the schedule, the site of the tournament and how far away hotels were from the campus.

Informal parties with information circulated ahead of time were good since the home team could get to know the visiting teams. Parties, although should not go on too late. (18:65)

Entertainment and refreshments on Sports Day had less emphasis than at intercollegiate Union championships. It was a general policy although to provide light snacks. A meal would be provided if the day extended over the lunch hour. Invitational meets and Sports Day were not to have a formal banquet which would detract from the final tournament in that sports.

It was necessary by 1965 to enforce no drinking of alcoholic beverages on any intercollegiate week-end. Street-clothes were to be worn in hotels, restaurants and on public transportation. In reference to the wearing apparel, the hostess university would advise when other arrangements would be more practical. (18:65)

There had been agreement at a students' meeting that no Union ruling was necessary with regard to drinking. It was thought that drinking would be best controlled by the coach taking a definite stand and the captain and manager cooperating. (43:65)

The responsibility regarding these rules lay with the director. It was necessary for her to talk over these policies with coaches and staff, since they must set the example

and to see that the students were aware of what is expected of them on intercollegiate week-ends. It was suggested that coaches should mutually agree on common rules and regulations, such as when students should be in their hotel rooms with no visitors and to see that there was no drinking among the students. (18:65)

The students requested in 1969 and the Union consented to allow mascots at championships once again. All students were to be discouraged from interfering with the mascots of other teams. Coaches were responsible for the conduct of the students in this matter. (18:69)

The practice of giving corsages or ostentatious gifts to coaches was abandoned in 1963 due to the fact that only some of the coaches had received these. It was left to the director and coach to enforce this matter with the student manager of the teams.

Student Development

Beginning in the late 1960's a students' meeting was held prior to the general annual meeting and at the same time as the directors' meeting. Students voted on motions from the agenda of the general meeting and the results of their deliberations on various subjects were presented to the general Union meeting for further discussion and motions. (18:66)

Student observers at the annual meeting were increased to two in 1968 and one was required to be other than a final year student. (18:68) The student voice during the general meeting became stronger during the latter part of the '60's. A student was represented on all Union committees.

By 1968 student representatives to the Union wanted involvement in the organization of extracurricular programmes. The amount and methods of these programmes varied with the number of staff available and university policies. Student university representatives felt that no aspect of the Women's Athletic Association programme should be a requirement of the professional physical education school. (43:68)

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

Many external influences affected the Union directly and indirectly during the '60's.

Increasing in number and size the newer universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec had a large part to play in the development of the Union. The growth of the Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER which concerned itself with rule changes and the increasing need for higher skilled competition affected the universities of the Union. University women across Canada mutually agreed on standards for

intercollegiate athletic programme along with other phases of physical education programmes in the universities. The effect of men's athletics was felt by the Union as was the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union's development, which had grown into a giant in the sporting world in Canada. Sports governing bodies, autonomous in themselves, were closely related to the government as was the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. The women of the Union had no connection with the government agencies and this affected many efforts on the part of the Union members.

The opportunities for university women to participate in athletic competitions outside the Union were few but the search for excellence in the Union as in all aspects of life in Canada at this time was conspicuous. Opportunities for national and international competition were created in the universities which led to efforts by students to participate on teams outside the educational scene.

One of the most persistent threads in the story of Canadian sport was the national drive toward some kind of dominion championship and national organization and the utilization of community spirit needed to sustain such wide ranging competition. (132:9)

Other Universities in Ontario and Quebec

Many new and smaller universities were growing in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec and it was right that their influence should be felt by the older and larger institutions of higher learning.

In November, 1962, York University requested that the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association take the initiative in forming a committee to sponsor women's athletic competition at the intercollegiate level. (14:62)

The meeting took place on December 3, 1962, and the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Men's Division) was asked to form a Women's Division to provide athletic competition for women university students of institutions which did not belong to the Union. The secretary of the Union at that time, Mary Foster of the University of Toronto was present at the meeting along with a representative of the Union, Lyn Rutherford from McMaster University. (14) The minutes of that first meeting stated, "to form a committee composed of representatives from Hamilton Teachers College, in Hamilton, Ontario, Ryerson Institute, in Toronto, Ontario, York University, in Toronto, Ontario, Laurentian University, in Sudbury, Ontario and Assumption University, in Windsor, Ontario to meet and bring in recommendations for 1962-63

OIAA." (7:62) At this time there was some discussion by the Union of establishing an intermediate division, which would include these same universities. (18:56)

A committee of the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Men's Division) met in Toronto for the second time on February 20, 1963. Representatives came from Laurentian University, Windsor University, formerly Assumption University, York University and Ryerson Institute. It was stated by Miss Lynn McVey from Ryerson Institute that "since none of these schools felt strong enough to compete in the Union league there was a desire to form some other form of organized competition." (14:63)

Since there was the distinct possibility of women's athletics in these smaller universities being put under the control of a men's athletic group (22), the Union immediately invited all interested "newer" universities to attend a special meeting where intercollegiate competition would be discussed. (7:63)

In a letter from Miss Rose Hill, McMaster University, to the Union directors following the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association meeting she stated:

In view of the fact that very few of these new young universities have, as yet, a woman director of athletics, it would be helpful if the WIAU opened the discussion again to see if

our organization can assist them in developing their intercollegiate competition. (64:63)

Another letter from Mary Foster, Toronto to the Union indicated the same desire to begin some sort of affiliation with the newer and smaller universities. She stated:

however, the OIAA has not accepted the women into its organization and furthermore the women concerned would prefer to be connected with a women's organization, the WIAU if possible.

The idea of forming an intermediate division of the WIAU would appeal to the four institutions represented at the meeting. These institutions want competition and control by women and would welcome assistance as far as organization is concerned. (64:63)

The first meeting of the Union and the newer and smaller emerging universities was held prior to the 1963 general March meeting with Miss Rose Hill, McMaster University in the chair. The following people were in attendance:

Mary Foster	Helen Stewart
Elfrida (Kukainis) Berzins	Helen (Korri) Kunkel
Marion Ross	Anne Turnbull
Gladys Bean	Zerada Slack
Lyn (Rutherford) O'Reilly	Lynn McVey

The purpose of the first meeting of the Union and newer universities was to find out how best the existing women's intercollegiate organization might serve the needs and interests of other educational institutions for wholesome

competition, for women students at the college and university level. (117:63)

At the Union meeting, March 9, 1963, in Kingston, it was decided that the Union sponsor invitation sports days for a trial two year period with Carleton University, Sir George Williams University, Quebec, Bishop's University, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Macdonald College, Ryerson Institute, Laurentian University, York University and the University of Montreal. At the end of one year, it was planned to investigate possible grounds of admission into the Union. Because of this tactic, plans to join the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Men) were discarded by the newer universities. (18:63) Sports Days were organized at Queen's University, the University of Toronto and McMaster University. It was hoped that the newer universities might undertake to run a Sports Day during the second trial year. (117:63)

Friendly competition would therefore be provided for all interested universities.

Present members of the Union would get to know the faculty and students from the newer universities.

Opportunities for several team and individual sports going on at the same time would offer wider participation, which might serve as a beginning for the newer universities. (117:63)

The students' meeting prior to the 1963 annual Union March meeting brought out the fact that students were in

agreement with suggestions about allowing newer universities to participate. (43:63)

The second special meeting of the Union and representatives of other interested institutions was held on April 15, 1964. This meeting was to investigate the future of competition with a larger group of universities, and "see what type of competition should be aimed to have eventually when the two year trial period is completed." (7:64) Representatives from interested institutions other than Union members included:

- Carleton University
- Laurentian University
- Macdonald College
- Ryerson Institute
- Waterloo University
- Waterloo Lutheran University
- Windsor University

Bishop's University and University of Montreal sent regrets and four universities did not reply to the invitation. (118:64)

Eligibility rules for Sports Days were not included in the rules governing invitational Sports Days since a special set of eligibility rules (mentioned earlier) were developed.

Only four of the eight universities invited by Queen's University to their Sports Day were sufficiently interested

to reply and with the exception of Macdonald College and Carleton University, they were interested in only a limited number of sports. The lower academic standards made competition possible but it would have been difficult to meet the other Union regulations. (18:64)

A look at the problems of future plans with a larger group of universities and the design of competition at the end of the two year trial period, were left to the 1965 annual meeting. (18:64) The second meeting indicated that there was better understanding of the problems involved in promoting and organizing intercollegiate competitive activities for women. Appreciation for the assistance given by the permanent members of the Union was also noted. (7:65)

The scene was set for the 1965 Union meeting on March 12 and 13 in Toronto for the third meeting of the Union and the newer universities. (7:65) Since the two year trial period was over it was now time to evolve an organization for all women students attending a college or university in Ontario or Quebec who wished to participate in sports. (18:65)

With the problem definitely in mind the following proposal was made by the Union after much discussion at the Union directors' meeting. It was suggested that the newer

institutions with representation from the University of Montreal, Laval University in Montreal, Quebec, Sir George Williams University in Montreal, Quebec, Macdonald College, Carleton University, York University, Ryerson Institute, Lutheran University in Waterloo, Ontario, Waterloo University and Windsor University become associate members of the Union competing in an intermediate or B section level of activities. (7:65) It had been suggested by the Union directors that there be division into sections and that sections be limited to six universities.

Section A -- the present six universities

Section B -- the newer universities and intermediate teams according to areas

Section B would draw up their own bylaws under the Union.

Special academic changes in the constitution to be made for member universities in Section B.

Tournaments were to be held for Section B as interest demanded.

In some sports that lend themselves to large competitions like skiing and curling, joint invitational tournaments should be held. (18:65)

The proposal was not well received by the representatives of the newer schools and in a private session it was decided to form a league of their own. (109)

The newer institutions realized that the two groups had different problems and so were proposing that there be a

second organization to work parallel to the Union. The organization of the smaller universities was first named the East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics (EWCIA) and later named the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference for Intercollegiate Athletics (OQWCIA). A coordinating body or federation was to be established with representatives from both groups to form policies and set standards on women's intercollegiate athletics in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (18:65) The new universities felt that they could not at this time join the Union because they were unable to meet the standards of the constitution. However, they were very much in favour of the Union's approach to athletics for women and the philosophy of competition. It was felt by all that a federation would keep the two organizations together on a standards and policy level allowing for the arrangement of joint competitions. (18:65) Again it was decided to review the present arrangement at the end of a two year period. The joint federation would consist of one representative from each of the institutions present at the meeting with the idea that each group would have equal voting power since the newer organization could out-vote the Union in numbers.

When the new joint league was formed in 1965, it was decided that the two leagues should continue some of the competitions which they had enjoyed since the initial meeting

in 1963. The two groups came together under a joint structure for competitions that might otherwise not be organized by either of the leagues in their separate functions. Activities such as field hockey, gymnastics, fencing, skiing, track and field, and intermediate volleyball and basketball were considered as championships in the joint organization. There would have been a good representation of teams in either league if these championships were held by each separate organization. Sports Days in the joint structure were maintained as originally planned earlier in the decade. There were many invitational competitions and open championships sponsored by both athletic organizations which included all universities and colleges in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as well as teams from the United States of America.

Joint meetings of the Union and the newly formed East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics were held each year after the respective league meeting. Some recommendations set are as follows:

that the educational institution in the WIAU and EWCIA carry one vote each and if a vote is clearly split between the WIAU and the EWCIA the matter be tabled and a committee be struck to look into the matter and this arrangement be in effect for two years after which time the situation be reviewed.

that a joint WIAU and EWCIA spring meeting be held annually to discuss standards and policies, decide

dates of open competition and workshops, maintain a bridge between the two groups and offer an opportunity of discussion and familiarization to new staff in the various institutions.

that the workshops, clinics and invitational meets be the scheduled opportunities for contact between the WIAU and EWCIA and that hostesses of developing sports tournaments in the EWCIA extend invitations to WIAU intermediate teams to join EWCIA tournaments when EWCIA response is such that a very few institutions are participating. (64:65)

Classification of tournaments for Union East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics competition are defined as follows:

Joint tournaments -- competition in a particular sport in which the championship is declared between the educational institution making up the two conferences.

Open tournaments -- competition in which a particular institution decides to host and organize a tournament in any sport. Tournament is advertised to all educational institutions making up both conferences and any additional institution at the discretion of the hostess university. (43:67)

When the East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics terminated the two-year interim trial period in 1967, nine of the ten original members elected to remain members of the conference. The name of the new conference was changed to the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. (7:67)

In 1969 the steering committee of the joint organization, which was now called Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association (WITCA), with representation from both organizations was formed whose purpose was to look into the possible union of the two leagues. Mounting pressures of national competition, increasing competitions between the two leagues and the dissatisfaction within the Union basketball competition due to the many ties led to agitation for change in Union structure. (74)

A motion was presented to discuss improvements in the general intercollegiate programme for the institutions serviced by the two organizations. (18:69) The steering committee report stated that a federation made up of leagues should be structured. The first consideration for federation was the provision of a good competitive situation within each league, and geographical location to be a secondary factor. (135:69)

It was decided to set up appropriate committees charged with the task of composing a constitution and other necessary matters of competition to be presented to the 1970 Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association meeting for their decision. (47:69)

Government and education. The federal government was obviously to play a role in the development of sport in Canada. The Fitness and Amateur Sports Act, hereafter to be known as the Act, passed by the Canadian government in December, 1961, was the first step of the government into the world of Canadian sport. (132)

The Act was designed to ensure that Canadians should have the opportunity to participate more fully in amateur sport and physical recreation or to quote the Act, "to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada." (132:293)

The aim of the Act was:

to increase the number of participants, and to raise the quality of their performance in all aspects of sport and fitness activities, whether competitive or non-competitive, and at all levels of endeavour from the local playground to that of the Olympic Games. (132:41)

The programmes developed under the Act have not yet realized the ambitions of its sponsors who had hoped to reach participating Canadians at all levels. (132)

The National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport, established under the Act, was composed of knowledgeable people in the three fields of physical fitness, recreation and sport. Representation also was provided on a geographical basis to provide balance to the Council.

University women have only played a minor role in membership on this Council.

The prime orientation of the members of the Council to athletics was focused upon physical fitness and recreation and away from sports.

The day-to-day operations of the Council advise the Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate, an administrative body of the Department of National Health and Welfare. (132)

The programmes developed under the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act affected the universities in the form of grants. These were only given to "national associations concerned with fitness, recreation and amateur sport to assist their participation in national and international competitions . . ." (132:41) Therefore the Sports Governing Bodies and the various other national associations concerned with sports were the recipients of the grants offered by government. The Union was not recognized as a national amateur sports organization and therefore could receive no federal aid.

The Union of the sixties was just venturing into the possibility of various national affiliations and therefore could only receive benefit from the government monies through provincial agencies such as the community recreation

programme or recognized national agencies. This in many ways hampered the Union programme where money was necessary for clinics and workshops. No attempt was made to seek funds for athletic competitions, skill and training programmes, since there was no sanctioned national women's athletic competition among the universities of Canada.

When the basketball rule changes came about in 1966 the Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER requested funds to hold clinics to complement the rule changes which were a major step for student, coach and official. (66:66)

The Canadian sports governing bodies were the means of finding national athletic champions and as yet the connection of the Union was very slight with these various national organizations.

Some student participation on outside teams occurred especially in the large urban areas. The activities that were considered by students were mainly individual sports where rules for women were the same as men or established team sports for women such as field hockey. By the end of the decade of the '60's students were taking active roles in the team sports of volleyball and basketball since there was a tendency towards one set of rules for men and women and towards international rules.

The advisability of students playing on outside teams as well as Union teams was questioned in 1967 by some of the Union members. This particular year had an increase in opportunities for outside sport participation with the establishment of the Canadian Winter Games in Quebec and subsequent Summer Games in Nova Scotia. Participation in athletics of one kind or another would be increased in each university if students were restricted to either university or outside team membership. There would be also equalization of the level of competition, especially for smaller universities where there was no opportunity to play on outside teams. (18:67)

The report of the Task Force on Sports sponsored by the federal government for Canadians in 1969 stated:

this task force would be derelict did it not call attention to the startling failure of our educational system to provide adequate athletic and fitness training for the youth of this country. Small wonder that the overwhelming majority of our young people stop active participation in sports in their mid teens; small wonder too, that no educational counter-poise against the attraction of professionalism has been built up in our universities. (132:15)

They go on to say:

It is in the schools that the base for national and world standards of excellence can best be laid. (132:15)

The Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER

The Women's Athletic Committee was the only national body with which the Union had affiliation. It was this body that helped to influence the development of the intercollegiate athletic scene.

The Union and the Women's Athletic Committee had always had a close affiliation due mainly to the personnel connected with both organizations.

The Union stated that, although suggestions regarding rule changes might come from the WAC from time to time, they were not ready to break completely away from the American, Division for Girls' and Women's Sports. (18:60)

Reference to the fact that the Division for Girls and Women's Sports (formerly the National Section of Women's Athletics) had recognized the Canadian game of basketball and had shown interest in the rules was recorded in the Union minutes of 1960. This statement indicated the influence the American women had with regard to the Union and their desire to help the Canadian effort for women's basketball.

In 1962 it was recorded that the Union supported the Basketball Committee of WAC in their publication of the Women's Basketball Rules for Canada, a change from the Division for Girls and Women's Sports Rules that had been used previously. (18:62)

Changing the women's basketball rules to resemble the men's rules was turning out to be a major concern of both the Union and WAC. The Union played a major role with regard to this action by the Women's Athletic Committee. (99)

The possibility of drawing the WAC Basketball Rules closer to men's rules was encouraged by the easy transition from the Division of Girls and Women's Sports Volleyball Rules to international volleyball rules in 1965. The use of international rules instead of the DGWS rules for women was strengthened by the fact that teams from the educational system often played teams using international rules.

At many stages in the mid-sixties the Union was asked by WAC to help influence the actions taken by women more interested in the formation of national competition. The Union continually dedicated its efforts to fulfill the role it had always played in establishing standards of play in sports for university women. On the other hand they were desirous of a chance for highly skilled students to participate in a high level of competition. Representatives from both universities and sports governing bodies attended the second biennial conference of the Women's Athletic Committee in May of 1966. Attending from the amateur sports governing bodies were representatives from basketball, synchronized

swimming, badminton, volleyball, field hockey and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

There was general feeling that WAC and the sports governing bodies could be of assistance to each other in communication, education and promotion of women's athletics. The amateur sports governing bodies supported the idea of affiliation with WAC and thus with the universities.

The major question was concerning basketball rules since there was a lack of understanding of the objectives and problems of both WAC and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

The problems confronting the Women's Athletic Committee concerned competition and officiating. If teams wished to enter competition sponsored by the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association it could only be through the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, since the Fitness and Amateur Sport Council only recognized sports governing bodies for financial assistance by the government. Schools had not been involved with competition beyond the provincial or national level which left the problem only in the hands of the universities. The main emphasis of WAC had always been with the high school athletic programmes.

The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association was not interested in organizing and establishing officials rating

boards and if drastic rule changes occurred the Canadian Officials Rating Board of WAC would be weakened. All of this would be a backward step for the Women's Athletic Committee.

(92)

The Union East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics Joint Committee recommended to the WAC that they:

endeavour to standardize Canadian Basketball Rules for women and girls and that in making any major changes, such consideration be given to the necessary training of officials, teachers and coaches. (8:66)

University women in the East went further in support of the WAC by the letter from Miss Helen Gurney, chairman of the Women's Athletic Committee:

Wac is committed to the policy of developing sound practices and standards for all girls and women. Inherent in this policy is the principle that sports competition for girls and women (especially in schools and colleges) should be controlled and administered by women in coaching and officiating. (66:66)

Miss Helen Gurney wrote to the members of the Union and Ontario-Quebec Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics, formerly the East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics in 1967 as chairman of WAC:

Since the very beginning of the formation of WAC, the WIAU has always given the WAC its fullest support and encouragement; in fact WAC would never have developed to its present strength without this support. (64:67)

She went on to say:

The time has arrived when the WAC would like to have a closer affiliation with all organizations representing university women's sports. (64:67)

She stated her plan was to foster the united front with regard to the serious problems developed concerning basketball rules and national competition. Maintaining a national picture within the Women's Athletic Committee became a problem since the western provinces and the Atlantic regions of Canada were not interested in the provincial matters of WAC such as training high school officials. (64:67)

Dedication by the members of the basketball committee of the Women's Athletic Committee through the '60's saw a determined effort to bring the rules similar to men's rules come to a climax. In 1970, men's Canadian Amateur Basketball Association rules were accepted by the WAC as well as men's officiating methods and standards. This action opened the door for university women to compete with teams outside the educational scene, which represented nationally recognized sports.

University Women's Physical
Education Committee

The Union East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics Joint Committee recommended that:

WAC consider the possibility of forming a sub-committee to consider practices and policies of competition for university women. This committee to have representation from the four Women's Intercollegiate Organizations. (8:66)

The plan had been formulated by WAC, based on a careful study of the growth of the Division of Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Each of the four existing Canadian intercollegiate women's sports organizations, Atlantic Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics, and Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Women) were asked to nominate a representative to WAC. These four members were the representatives of affiliated organizations in WAC but would only have restricted voting powers. (68:67)

Following the 1966 Women's Athletic Committee Bien-nial Conference, the national workshop for Canadian intercollegiate women was held in Hamilton, January, 1967, at McMaster University sponsored by WAC. This was the first time university women from all of Canada met as a group to discuss mutual concerns such as intra-university and intercollegiate athletics for university women. The recommendations from that meeting stated that "a university women's committee (UWPEC) be established under CAHPER." (19:67)

At the first workshop for university women in physical education and athletics in 1967 the problem of who to affiliate with became apparent. This left a decision whether to join the Women's Athletic Committee, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (the present men's intercollegiate athletic organization), or to become an independent standing committee of CAHPER. (19:67) The workshop was held to see if an organization of university women was necessary in Canada and to consider standards and policies of competition involving university women.

An operating code of the University Women's Physical Education Committee was drawn up. It was noted that UWPEC would be concerned with all areas of physical education. Anything directly related to athletics would be forwarded to the Women's Athletic Committee through the university athletic sub-committee. Therefore academic physical education concerns would be directed to UWPEC and athletic matters of competition would be under the direction of WAC. Both organizations were standing committees of CAHPER. The Union was affiliated with both committees.

Dr. Patricia Austin, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, then chairman of UWPEC, wrote following the meeting with Mr. Jack Passmore, president of CAHPER:

This is a giant stride and a very exciting event, I think you will agree. The university women will now have an official voice in matters concerning physical education and athletics for university women. The possibilities for this committee will be limited only by the amount of time and energy we are willing to give. (65:67)

In a memorandum from Mr. C. R. Blackstock, the executive director of CAHPER to Patricia Austin, he stated:

University Women's Physical Education Committee developed to be a standing committee of CAHPER concerned with general physical education matters as they affect women. Matters of athletics or sports would be referred or reported to and through the WAC. (65:67)

Patricia Austin, chairman of UWPEC, in her report of 1968 indicated future hopes regarding the committee:

It is clear that this goal can best be achieved when the professional men and women work together on matters of mutual concern. It is therefore hoped that a University Committee of CAHPER, representing men and women, will emerge in the immediate future. (44:69)

She goes on to express her thoughts on national intercollegiate women's athletic competition.

In the past two years there has been increasing interest in national inter-university competition for women. Realizing the possibilities for such events and recognizing the many related problems, the sub-committee on Athletics--under the chairmanship of Miss Yvette Walton was directed to take responsibility for developing an organizational structure and guidelines to ensure the conduct and control of women's inter-university sport. (44:69)

The standards and policies for Canadian women's intercollegiate athletic programmes developed from the first workshop in 1967 were well received by university women across Canada. The second publication of the University Women's Physical Education Committee covered Policies and Standards for University Women's Athletic Programmes. A copy has been included in the Appendix. The distribution was free through CAHPER and it was the concern of the executive of the University Women's Physical Education Committee that "the university women will apply these standards as the basis for current and future university athletic programmes." (129) The publication was widely distributed and well received in Canada and the United States. The pamphlet was revised and reprinted in 1970.

Association of Universities and Colleges
in Canada

A conference sponsored by the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada on physical education, athletics and recreation in Canadian universities was held in the spring of 1966, with support from the Fitness and Amateur Sport Council. Topics such as intercollegiate athletics, fitness and recreation, university's responsibility in community fitness, sport and recreation and amateur sport were carefully studied. Representation at the conference

included university faculty from all ten provinces of Canada as well as representation from the Fitness and Amateur Sports Directorate and the CAHPER Executive.

The intent of the final published proceedings was to provide standards and suggested procedures for sport in Canada. These guidelines would serve to improve programmes and facilities in Canadian universities in their service to both student and the general public. (169)

Recommendations made by this conference regarding intercollegiate athletics included:

The athletic programme should be directed by a director of athletics and an advisory committee with both faculty and student representation. The committee's main function should be to advise on policy.

The University or College should take full responsibility for financing the intercollegiate programme, including the provision and maintenance of facilities.

Athletic fees should not be indicated in the student fee structure, but should be part of the overall tuition fee.

Income from athletic events should go directly to university general funds.

Students should be admitted free to all university athletic events.

It is in the best interests of the students and university that the programme be as broad as possible and provide for maximum participation by students.

Permanent athletic staff should be accorded full faculty status, and whenever possible the university athletic activities should be coached by a full time member of the staff with professional preparation in physical education. (169:13)

National Competition

Requests for national intercollegiate competition came mainly from the Atlantic area and western provinces of Canada due to their remote position from other universities in their areas and their desire to join in highly skilled athletic competition. University students of both the far east and west areas of Canada had always fulfilled a more direct connection with amateur sports governing bodies in their area and their men's and women's teams continued to compete in provincial and national championships. The desire to unite the universities of Canada in 1970 could be likened to the Union's ambitions for women in 1920 and for the same basic reasons.

A request for exhibition competition in basketball with the Union came from the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1962. It was not until 1966-1967 that an interchange of games took place between that university and the University of Western Ontario. (18:67)

The University of Calgary, along with the University of Alberta, sponsored the Olympiad '67 as a project for

Canada's Centennial Year. Championship teams from the Union were included in volleyball (Toronto), curling (Western second place), badminton (Toronto), and synchronized swimming (Toronto-McGill). The University of Toronto won volleyball and badminton doubles indicating that the Union could compete favourably in any national competition among the universities of Canada. (18:67)

It was decided that two separate statements should be sent from the Ontario-Quebec universities regarding thoughts on university women's national athletic competition to the universities across Canada. The Union composed the following statement and forwarded it to those concerned:

Whereas our entire programme is run under the principles of institutions concerned with the total education of their students.

Whereas there is still a need for the development of a broad base of interest and skill in athletics for university women.

Whereas a high level of skill is important but not to the sacrifice of the rest of the programme.

Whereas perspective must be maintained in the nature and extent of competition within our programme.

Whereas national competition is available for the highly skilled university students through amateur sports bodies.

Whereas facilities, time, staff and budget limitations do not make national competition feasible.

The WIAU states that national intercollegiate competition is not a part of our total programme. (43:67:13)

It should be pointed out, however, that the policy of the Union regarding national athletic competition did not restrict the individual universities from participating in such competitions. (18:68)

When a reference from the University of Alberta implied further national competition in gymnastics, track and field and swimming, concern arose within the Union regarding their participation in national competition. (18:68) The Union's philosophy of athletic competition by each member university accepted the principle of offering the students competition at their own level. National intercollegiate competition would disorganize or reorganize the internal structure of the Union. (18:68) Two problem areas regarding national competition were purpose and feasibility. (18:68)

The Union did not want to shut the door on national competition and discourage competitions between Union and the Atlantic and western universities which could be accomplished on an invitational basis. (18:67)

The members of the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics in 1968 were not interested in national competition because:

Responsibility of the university was to give students an education.

Facilities, staffing and present budgeting systems made commitments impossible.

Job of the university faculty was to channel better athletes into national competitive opportunities already open to them. (15:67:9)

It was stressed that though the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics at present was not in agreement with national competition, in the future there could be arguments in its favour. This action did not limit social and competitive inter-action on an informal basis, as for example, if the Atlantic or western universities wished to travel to an individual university in their conference. (15:67)

Value to the participant was recorded in the report of the Olympiad '67 to the Joint Union-Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics in 1967:

It was unanimously agreed that the games were of inestimable value to each participant. Social interaction with Canadians from coast to coast, sharing a common interest afforded new and rewarding experiences. Knowing the calibre of play across the country is of value as a measuring rod to compare athletic standards in the various regions. (40:67)

The future of national competition, considered desirable in principle by those who participated, centered around five areas. These were:

- Finance -- The cost was considerable, therefore can we afford to spend a large sum of money on a few athletes when money is difficult to secure for inter-university programmes?
- Time -- Students come to university for an education, therefore can we demand more time of students in practice to achieve a national calibre of play. Would national competitions squeeze our own conference schedule?
- Coaching -- More staff would be necessary, therefore would coaches be hired specifically for each individual national team or would one of the university staff members be responsible?
- Participation -- Many highly skilled individuals already get national competition through the sports governing bodies. Would we be duplicating opportunity for the same athlete?
- Facilities -- Can we afford more facilities?
(40:67)

Dr. Patricia Austin wrote to all university women's athletic departments in 1967 regarding the situation of national competition:

You are likely aware that the CIAU is the only organization which is officially recognized and able to conduct intercollegiate athletics by the AAU of C and the F & AS Council. It is unlikely that these two groups would recognize any other organization which we might form.

It is of some urgency that the university women make a firm commitment on their intentions and position on national competition. (65:67)

Bruce Kidd, chairman of the Canadian World Students Games, explains to the Union by letter in 1967:

The world student games are fast becoming second only to the Olympics in importance in the international student world and Canadian student athletes deserve an opportunity to compete there. I think the participation of our national champions in the Games would provide a tremendous stimulus to intercollegiate competitive performance. (64:67)

The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, women's volleyball team made a proposal to organize a national women's volleyball team for the 1970 World Student Games. The University of Calgary's team after winning a selection tournament at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario was sent to the World Student Games in Turin, Italy.

National competition discussion was reopened by the Union in 1969 due to the ever-increasing interest in the western and Atlantic province universities as well as the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. More Union teams were participating in provincial play and the teams were indicating better skilled students. University women faculty were enlarging, skilled men coached women's teams, more money became available, physical education schools grew, and more emphasis was being placed on coaching, training and practices by women coaches.

It was felt that the statement of 1967 was too binding. A clearer policy was needed so that any delegate to a meeting could speak with some authority on behalf of the Union.

The following statements were made regarding national competition:

That the WIAU endorses, in principle national competition but entrance of a WIAU representative into a national competition must not detract from the WIAU intercollegiate programme now in existence. Should the WIAU send a representative, this representative shall be decided by the WIAU. (18:69:18)

As time progressed, there were tremendous pressures from several directions toward national competition. Miss Yvette Walton, Memorial University in Newfoundland, stated in 1969 at the University Women's Physical Education Committee's Meeting at the biennial CAHPER Convention, Victoria, British Columbia, "it's time for women to move if we want to retain control of our own competitions at the national level." (66:69)

Competitions already organized or in the planning stages for national championships were all in the hands of university women. An intercollegiate fencing championship was to be sponsored by the Canadian Fencing Association and plans by the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, to hold

a national championship in swimming were revealed. The Canadian Gymnastic Association had plans to hold a gymnastics meet for men and women at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Many university women's teams, as well as many individual students, participated in the Canadian Winter and Summer Games. University women's participation in national competitions included the following by 1970:

- Canadian Volleyball Association championships.
- International intercollegiate volleyball tournaments.
- Canadian Basketball Association player development camps.
- Track and field championships.
- Synchronized swimming championships.
- Gymnastic championships.
- World Student Games (Volleyball). (44:70)

The indication that universities were seeking competition at a national level was obvious. Different organizations and sports governing bodies willing to provide this competition justified the intent of the Canadian university women.

Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union-Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) was officially formed in 1961 to give a voice to Canadian

athletics for men, to promote men's intercollegiate competition and be the recognized body in Canada for authority in men's intercollegiate athletics. (161) The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was recognized by the Canadian government as a sports governing body and as such could receive grants of money direct from the federal government. The Women's Athletic Committee was the major women's organization for all women's athletics in Canada. (99) The Union was the strongest voice within the Women's Athletic Committee. This was due to many of WAC leaders wearing the combined hats of Union, WAC and other Canadian organizations both in and out of the educational and physical education field.

Meetings between the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union officials and the Women's Athletic Committee representatives first took place in 1966. At this time it was felt by the representatives that there was some interest within the CIAU to help WAC but only if they were asked. The CIAU felt that there should be some co-ordination between men's and women's intercollegiate athletic organizations. (161)

Second Century Week or Olympiad '67, sponsored by the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary was also an event sponsored by the intercollegiate men's CIAU. In the

planning of the athletic programme, opportunity for national competition was extended to the four women's intercollegiate athletic organizations as well as the various men's intercollegiate athletic organizations. (64:67)

Francine Germain wrote to all Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference for Intercollegiate Athletics members in 1967. Some of the reasons why I would like to join the CIAU are as follows:

I think it is a question of prestige to be in a national association.

It is important to provide all member associations with a medium of discussion for problems of common interest.

Arrangement of inter-association or national championships can be made.

The CIAU being a national organization may receive subventions from the National Fitness Council. (63:67)

After more meetings with the proposed Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CWIAU) the CIAU issued the following statement:

That the CIAU does not exclude the participation of women in Athletics and therefore, we are willing to receive, whenever they find it appropriate, the kind of relationship they want to establish with us and we feel it is beyond our authority to try to assume how they should go about it. (65:67)

The sports governing bodies of Canada were autonomous in

themselves and were not joined to any of the educational organizations. Above all of this the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate was trying to centralize the many organizations that were concerned with athletics in Canada.

The first National Intercollegiate Committee for Women functioned under UWPEC until that Committee was ratified by CAHPER. At that time also a National Intercollegiate Committee became a sub-committee of the Women's Athletic Committee of CAHPER whose position was to investigate the feasibility of beginning intercollegiate women's national competition. (5:69)

Dr. Patricia Austin, chairman of UWPEC, wrote to all university women in 1967 regarding affiliation of UWPEC of CAHPER:

You will also know by now that the recently established UWPEC of CAHPER is to hold its first meeting at the Symposium on Man and His Leisure in Montreal. At this time, it is hoped that the university women will be in a position to make a recommendation to the CIAU regarding their intention to affiliate.

If there is any probability that the university women wish to hold further national competitions, it would seem mandatory that we join the CIAU. You may know that no money was given by the F & AS Council to support the women's competitions for Second Century Olympiad because the women were not affiliated with the CIAU. This money has to be raised locally through gate receipts and other sources. (66:67)

Yvette Walton, as Chairman of the National Intercollegiate Committee, wrote to the athletic directors after a meeting with the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate and the CIAU executives:

The men of the F & AS Directorate and the men of the CIAU are completely open to any suggestion that the women might have. They are pleased that the women are thinking of taking control in this area and they are delighted to help us in any way that they can. (5:69)

I believe sincerely they sincerely understand our desire to have complete autonomy in controlling our own national championships. (5:69)

The Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union was established in 1970 from the National Intercollegiate Committee. Affiliation in the CIAU was yet to be determined. (19:70) Mr. Bud Fraser of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate indicated to the executive of the newly formed CWIAU that, "we of the Fitness Department are reviewing the total programme." (4:70) He went on to add:

Some of you may know that I have some interest in the female side of athletics and I always felt that the CIAU was wrong in not recognizing these students' side of amateur athletics. (4:70)

The purpose of the CWIAU as stated in the minutes of 1970 were:

to provide a structure through which National Intercollegiate Championships for women may be encouraged and conducted. (4:5)

Standards and policies of the CWIAU were agreed in principle and the following was recorded in the 1970 minutes:

The CWIAU agrees in principle with the basic philosophy as expressed in the UWPEC statement of recommended Standards and Policies for Inter-collegiate Programmes for University Women.

As the CWIAU is concerned only with National Competitions, certain areas of emphasis and specificity must be noted. (4:8)

The minutes went on to list specific standards and policies of the CWIAU:

National Women's Intercollegiate Championships should serve as an extension to the existing intercollegiate programmes of the conference.

National Women's Intercollegiate competition must be under the auspices of the CWIAU.

The eligibility of the participant be determined by the eligibility rules of her own conference.

National Intercollegiate Competition be open to all members of the CWIAU.

Conference representatives be selected according to the specific regulations set down for each sport.

Gate receipts arising from National Competition should be used to help defray the costs of the hosting university, and any remainder should be pro-rated among the universities competing in the championships. (4:8)

LEADERS

The decade of the sixties saw an increase in the number of leaders in the Union as well as a change in leadership. An increase of faculty in each of the departments of athletics and physical education in the member universities was seen during this period.

Miss Zerada Slack retired from the University of Toronto in 1964 after forty-five years of service in and out of the Union. Miss Iveagh Munro retired from McGill University in 1965 after twenty years of leadership with the physical education and athletic departments and the Union. Miss Dorothy Jackson of the University of Toronto passed away in 1967 after a short illness. Miss Marion Ross retired from Queen's University in 1970. The influence of Zerada Slack and Marion Ross was observed by the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union prior to World War II. Two athletic directors retired in 1970, Mrs. Elfrida Berzins from the University of Western Ontario and Miss Rose Hill from McMaster University, but both women continued to teach in their Physical Education Departments.

All of the preceding women were leaders of esteem within their own university and in the Union.

Identification of some of the women leaders in the Union during the period of 1960 to 1970 continues with the following alphabetical list.

*(Director of Women's Athletics)

*Miss Evelyn Bird	-- Guelph University
Miss Mary Lou Dresser	-- The University of Western Ontario
*Miss Anne Hewett	-- The University of Toronto
Miss Nancy Hill	-- The University of Toronto
*Miss Rose Hill	-- McMaster University
Miss Mary Keyes	-- McMaster University
*Mrs. Katherine (MacMillan) Deli	-- Guelph University
*Mrs. Shirley Peterson	-- Guelph University

Again emphasis is placed upon the continuing dedication of the women who guided intercollegiate athletics in the universities of Ontario and Quebec. These women led the Union again through many changing years due to numerous external influences exerting pressure on the Union.

*(Director of Women's Athletics)

*Miss Gladys Bean	-- McGill University
*Mrs. Elfrida (Kukainis) Berzins	-- The University of Western Ontario
Miss Geraldine Dubrule	-- McGill University
*Miss Mary Foster	-- McMaster University
Mrs. Helen (Korri) Kunkle	-- The University of Western Ontario
Miss Dorothy Legett	-- Queen's University
*Miss Marion Ross	-- Queen's University
*Miss Anne Turnbull	-- Queen's University

The continuance of Gladys Bean from McGill University and Marion Ross from Queen's University as influential leaders with respect to the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, helped to carry on the philosophies of the original athletic organization.

SUMMARY

The Union in the 1960's evolved an organization for women in intercollegiate athletics unequalled by any other educational structure within the same period of time. The original convictions of the early organization continued to be maintained by the present leaders.

Canadians concentrated on immediate needs of daily living. A new breed of politician was seen, first in provincial politics and later in the federal government. The new era of social justice developed mainly due to the intensive growth of urbanization and industrialization in eastern Canada. Throughout all of the increase of social benefits to Canadians, French Canada was attempting to catch up to the rest of Canada. Canadian values stressed social qualities that allowed differences in people.

Women's athletics were further recognized during the '60's and university women were not to be left behind in

the growth of competition for women in Canada. Western Canada and the Atlantic provinces encouraged more university women to compete in national competition than the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Union grew to an uncontrollable size and was always heavily influenced by outside factors.

Organization

Changes occurring in the Union during the 1960's indicated continuance of the basic philosophy of the early organization. The increase of expenses for the Union as well as individual member universities was seen during this decade. Many meetings were held due to the immense amount of business matters and the policy of working together in any Union concern. The standard of eligibility on an academic basis continued within the Union. With the emergence of newer and smaller universities, eligibility began to cause concern. By 1969, relaxation of eligibility standards were obvious.

The new members in the Union began to change the appearance of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

Internal Influences

Competition was approved for six sports and later increased to nine. By 1966 all six members of the Union

competed in all activities. Basketball was the last to allow more competition. Invitational activities also continued to be of major importance. Expansion of competition was limited in 1969 and a committee was appointed to investigate the growth of athletic competition for women among all the universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The philosophy of competition saw many changes in the period from 1960 to 1970. The type of competition as well as rules and regulations changes began to concern various activities.

Awards in the form of trophies for championships created problems and necessitated a sub-committee to investigate all matters concerning the awarding of trophies.

Tie championships occurred and created problems. Uniformity of decisions to break ties was seen by 1969.

Sport rules and regulations were rewritten and collected in one printing for distribution. These rules and regulations were revised again in 1969. Rules, schedules, outside competition, play days, sports days, all became a concern of the Union.

Leadership by women in officiating and coaching was continued during the years of the '60's. Many specific problems occurred and rulings were handed down by the Board.

The practice of social functions during Union athletic competitions continued during this era but on an informal basis. Students began to question compulsory attendance at the gatherings. Invitational meets and sports days were limited in social aspects. Standards of conduct at Union competitions were of importance.

The voice of the student in administrative affairs of the Union grew by the mid '60's.

External Influences

Many external influences affected the now established Union directly and indirectly during the '60's.

The newer universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec played a major role in the development of the Union. By 1969 a steering committee representing most of the universities in Ontario and Quebec was formed to investigate the possible union of all the universities in Ontario and Quebec.

The federal government was to play an active role in the development of sport in Canada by the passing of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act in 1961. University women in Canada had yet to play an active role on advisory committees of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate. The relationship of the Sports Governing Bodies to university women's

athletics was small. Grants of money to athletic organizations from the government were only available through national affiliations.

Participation by university students on outside teams and the method of choosing national teams were of concern to many university athletic women.

The Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation influenced the Union and the development of the intercollegiate athletic scene. Rules, national competition, the American Division for Girls and Women's Sports, officiating, all were major issues.

University women met for the first time in January, 1967 at the national workshop for Canadian intercollegiate women held in Hamilton at McMaster University. A national university women's committee, the University Women's Physical Education Committee, was established in 1967. The Women's Athletic Committee previously attempted to draw university women together at their bi-annual conference in 1966.

National competition grew to be a major issue for university women across Canada.

The formation of the Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union in 1970 removed the areas of competition from

the University Women's Physical Education Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Leaders

A major change was seen in leadership of the Union during the years of the '60's when retirement and death ended university athletic service of six women. Eight new faces appeared in the Union's administration along with continued dedication of eight previous leaders.

CHAPTER V

AN INTERPRETATION

The role of the woman athlete in Canadian society changed dramatically during the first half of the twentieth century. Far reaching change occurred after both world wars, and very recently, in the eventful era of the 1960's. Undoubtedly, the future of Canadian university women in athletics will parallel the change in Canadian society in the remaining thirty years of the twentieth century.

The first formal constitution of the Women's Inter-collegiate Athletic Union of 1921 did not record a written purpose, but a purpose was incorporated by 1922 and there has been no change in that purpose between 1922 and 1970.

From the inception of the Union, the social and educational values of competition were stressed equally with the actual process of competition. All six member universities sent teams to one university for a week-end of competition in a sport. Each university hosted at least one sport every year. Students therefore visited other universities and cities in eastern Canada, learning about university areas in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and forming friendships with

students from other universities. The programme offered afforded all participants an opportunity to experience the efforts of personal competition through preparation, participation and performance of athletic skills. The learning environment gave opportunity for team loyalties and new acquaintances which were developed within an atmosphere of good sportsmanship. The wide variety of activities embraced the common needs and aspirations of as many students as was possible.

By the end of World War II it was increasingly obvious that rules, regulations and schedules for competition were necessary. Organization was absolutely essential by the early 1950's and as more activities were added and new participants joined the Union, there was annual review of the regulations governing sports.

Some of the guidelines observed throughout the progress of the Union were:

1. maintenance of academic standards of eligibility for competition.
2. student participation in the organization of the Union's policy.
3. each member university equally shared a governing position since there was no single chairman in the structure of the

Union. A secretary of the Union maintained the central control of organization.

4. competition design remained as one or two week-end tournaments in determining an official sport championship of the Union.
5. the physical health of the student was always foremost in the Union's policy.
6. the concept of co-winners emerged when tie games and tie championships appeared.
7. awards were not considered important in the declaration of championships.
Individual awards were non-existent and team trophies were more representative of participation in the sport rather than an indication of a winner.
Member universities recognized individuals.
8. hospitality in the form of social functions during competition week-ends played a major role.
9. desirable, worthwhile standards of conduct for the female athletic student, coach and officials during all forms of athletic activities and competitions were fostered and enforced.
10. women with requisite professional standards and knowledges maintained management and control of athletics in the form of designing programmes, coaching, officiating, and administration, within each university and the Union itself.

The programme development saw major increases in three stages of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union's history.

Stage 1 -- Chapter II -- 1921-1945

Stage 2 -- Chapter III -- 1946-1959

Stage 3 -- Chapter IV -- 1960-1970

The table on page 244 indicates the first year of an activity either as invitation or official Union competition.

Competitive events increased in the last two stages of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union's history. These were seen as official Union championship tournaments, open and invitational games, meets and athletic events, as well as Sports Days, workshops and clinics.

Throughout these stages the revision of rules and regulations of each sport were carried on extensively after having been introduced in the first stage of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union's history. The major portion of the annual general meeting was used for this purpose.

The design of competition for athletic events also had an evolution within the last two stages of Union development. This can be seen by introduction of the round-robin tournament and necessary overlapping of activities.

TABLE III

ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
UNION INDICATING FIRST YEAR OF ACTIVITY,
1921-70

STAGE	YEAR	SPORT
I	1921	Basketball
	1922	Ice Hockey--later dropped
	1927	Tennis
	1935	Badminton
	1937	Archery (Outdoor)
	1938	Swimming--Speed, Diving, Synchronized
	1938	Skiing--later dropped
II	1947	Archery--telegraphic
	1947	Volleyball--invitation
	1949	Field Hockey--invitation
	1949	Volleyball
	1950	Bowling--telegraphic
	1950	Golf--invitation
	1954	Fencing--invitation
	1954	Squash--invitation
	1955	Archery (Indoor)
	1958	Skiing--invitation
	1959	Modern Dance--non competitive
III	1960	Archery (Indoor)
	1960	Track and Field--telegraphic
	1963	Curling--invitation
	1963	Ice Hockey
	1964	Riflery--telegraphic
	1964	Track and Field--invitation
	1966	Figure Skating--invitation
	1966	Gymnastics--invitation
	1968	Skiing--Cross Country--invitation
	1970	Swimming--Speed, Diving
	1970	Swimming--Synchronized

The introduction of intermediate teams and increasing the number of sanctioned competitions in a sport each year expanded the amount of competition within the Union.

External influences affecting the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union were very evident by the end of the 1960's. The growth of these controls induced proportionate growth in the Women's Intercollegiate Union.

Throughout the first stage, 1921-1945, the issue of basketball rules for women took the majority of effort and time of the women of the Union.

World War II was a decided influence upon the development of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Out of this tragedy evolved a new Canadian. Universities were in a changing period and women's athletics grew alongside other aspects of education.

The Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, through their Canadian Officials Rulings Boards helped to evolve women officials and further women's rules in basketball and volleyball.

Expenses began to cause concern to the member universities of the Union by the Union's final stage, 1960-1970. Throughout the entire history of the Women's

Intercollegiate Athletic Union the operation of maintaining women's athletics within a university and operating inter-collegiate competition was always carried out in the most economical method possible. It was always best to "make do" with what was available and still carry on the widest competitive athletic programme possible for women.

Many meetings took place to collect, investigate and re-write the sport rules and regulations for Union competitions.

The newer and smaller emerging universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec were establishing a position in competitive women's athletics that began to challenge the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union's status. The Union found it necessary to look at their own programme as well as investigate the possible union and subsequent growth of all women's intercollegiate athletics in Ontario and Quebec.

The role of the federal government through the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act and relationship with the amateur sport governing bodies affected women's athletics in universities. With the Women's Athletic Committee not being a recognized national sports governing body, grants of money available to men's intercollegiate athletics through the recognized Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union were not available for women's intercollegiate athletic competition.

Universities in western Canada and the Atlantic provinces helped to encourage the Union to study the prospect of national women's intercollegiate athletics and the possible organizations that would connect all the university women interested in physical education and athletics. The establishment of the University Women's Physical Education Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Women) firmly secured a position for women's intercollegiate athletics in all the Canadian provinces. National women's intercollegiate athletic competition and standards for competition were established and the women competing in Union activities stood well in national intercollegiate championships and participated with many amateur Canadian teams. The possibility of international competition was yet to be attempted by Union members.

When the women's volleyball rules were changed to international Canadian Volleyball Association Rules in 1965 and women's basketball rules became the same as Canadian Amateur Basketball Association Rules in 1970, greater opportunity was available for all women's teams to compete with any intercollegiate women's amateur athletic team in or out of Canada.

One of the major influences affecting change within the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union was the retirement of the early leaders in the Union. Along with this change was the desire of many young women coaches to encourage excellence within women's intercollegiate athletic competition.

Fifty years had elapsed between the first unofficial competition of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union in 1920 and the year 1970. In this interval of history, women's intercollegiate athletics had risen to a position of status in the amateur sport scene in Canada. The vision of the founders and the energy of university women in physical education and athletics through the years had realized the future of women's sport in Canadian universities in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The future of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union will indicate great change. As this stage of history concludes, those with insights into the future must be cognizant of apparent trends. In the author's opinion, probable trends can be expressed in the following predictions:

1. The existing Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union will cease to function.

2. All universities in the province of Ontario will federate for the purpose of women's intercollegiate athletic competition.
3. Universities in the province of Quebec will not compete officially in regular competition with universities in the province of Ontario.
4. Control of the athletic programme will be maintained by fewer women as the existing women's organizations will affiliate with national amateur sports organizations and national physical education and athletic organizations.
5. More men will assume the responsibility of coaching and officiating university women's teams and these men will not always have physical education backgrounds.
6. Fewer women will officiate in university competition.
7. More women coaches will attain a post-graduate degree in physical education.
8. Students will attain greater control within the local university organizations and less within federation and national organizations.
9. Democratic systems of government will be seen in the structure of the administrative process of the women's athletic federation of universities.
10. The control of budgets within a university for the purpose of women's intercollegiate athletics will change considerably with the

possibility of less monies available from each university source.

11. Athletic leagues will be structured so that universities will compete with a group of local universities in regular seasonal play.
12. League championships will be declared and winners will proceed to federation championships.
13. National intercollegiate championships will be held among individual universities instead of university athletic regional associations.
14. Competition will take the form of home-and-home games in team sports, while round-robin tournament play will be used in individual sports and championship competition.
15. McGill University in Montreal, Quebec will continue to compete with the universities of the former Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics in some sports.
16. International competition will be open to national intercollegiate winners.
17. Amateur sport competition at the local, provincial and national level will be available for university women.
18. The variety of activities will increase at the local and championship level.
19. Non-competitive activities such as workshops and clinics will be continued as part of the intercollegiate programme.

20. Standards of eligibility, medical acceptance, student conduct and amateur definition will all be lowered.
21. Student participation will increase at the local level of competition but decline in championship play.
22. Championships and individual winners will be recognized by awards.
23. Social benefits which accrue from interaction of students will remain as an important aspect of women's athletic competitive performance.
24. Educational benefits of competitive athletic participation will continue.

The historical study of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Canada, as seen in its background, birth and development to reach maturity, is completed. The direction of the adult organization will depend upon the need for such an organization and the dedication and stability of its present leaders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

A. Minutes and Proceedings of Meetings

1. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League.
1921-1922; 1922-1923; 1923-1924; 1924-1925.
2. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Ice Hockey League.
1922-1923.
3. Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League.
1925-1926; 1926-1927; 1927-1928; 1928-1929; 1929-
1930; 1930-1931; 1931-1932; 1932-1933; 1933-1934;
1934-1935.
4. Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Women).
1969-1970.
5. Committee of National Intercollegiate Competition for
Women. 1968-1969; 1969-1970.
6. Conference on Physical Education, Recreation and Ath-
letics in Canadian Universities, Association of
Universities and Colleges in Canada. Inn on the
Park, Toronto, Ontario. March 29-31, 1966.
7. East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Ath-
letics. 1965-1966; 1966-1967.
8. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic
Union and the East-West Conference of Women's
Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965-1966; 1966-1967.
9. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic
Union and Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of
Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967-1968.
10. McGill Physical Education School, Athletic Association.
1921-1923.

11. McGill Women's Students Athletic Association. 1924-1956.
12. McGill Women's Athletic Association. 1955-1969.
13. National Workshop for Canadian Intercollegiate Women, Women's Athletics Committee. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. January 8-10, 1967.
14. Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Men). 1963-1964; 1964-1965.
15. Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970.
16. Queen's University, Levana Athletic Board of Control. 1922-1955.
17. Royal Victoria College, Athletic Association. 1902-1931.
18. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. 1949-1950; 1950-1951; 1951-1952; 1952-1953; 1953-1954; 1954-1955; 1955-1956; 1956-1957; 1957-1958; 1958-1959; 1959-1960; 1960-1961; 1961-1962; 1962-1963; 1963-1964; 1964-1965; 1965-1966; 1966-1967; 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970; 1970-1971.
19. University Women's Physical Education and Athletic Committee. 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970.
20. Women's Athletic Committee, The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 1940-1970.
21. Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. 1935-1936; 1936-1937; 1937-1938; 1938-1939; 1939-1940; 1945-1946; 1946-1947; 1947-1948; 1948-1949.
22. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. 1968-1969; 1969-1970 (March); 1969-1970 (May).

B. Constitution and By-Laws

23. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League.
1921, 1922, 1923, 1924.
24. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Ice Hockey League.
1922.
25. Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Women). 1969,
1970.
26. East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965, 1966.
27. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965, 1966, 1967.
28. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967, 1968.
29. Ontario-Quebec Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics.
1967, 1969.
30. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. 1951, 1955,
1956, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1969.
31. University Women's Physical Education and Athletic Committee. 1967, 1968, 1969.
32. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association.
1967, 1969.

C. Reports

33. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League.
1921-1925.
34. Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League.
1925-1935.
35. Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (Women).
1969-1970.

36. Committee of the National Intercollegiate Competition for Women. 1968-1969.
37. Conference on Physical Education, Recreation and Athletics in Canadian Universities, Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada. Inn on the Park, Toronto, Ontario. March 29-31, 1966.
38. East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965, 1966, 1967.
39. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965, 1966, 1967.
40. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967, 1968.
41. National Workshop for Canadian Intercollegiate Women, Women's Athletics Committee. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. January 8-10, 1967.
42. Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970.
43. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971.
44. University Women's Physical Education and Athletic Committee. 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970.
45. Women's Athletic Committee, The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 1940-1970.
46. Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. 1935-1949.
47. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. 1968, 1969, 1970.

D. Rules and Regulations

48. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League.
1921-1925.
49. Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League.
1925-1935.
50. East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate
Athletics. 1965-1968.
51. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic
Union and the East-West Conference of Women's
Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965-1968.
52. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic
Union and Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of
Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967-1968.
53. Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate
Athletics. 1967-1970.
54. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. 1949-1971.
55. Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. 1935-1949.
56. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association.
1968-1971.

E. Correspondence

57. Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League.
1920-1925.
58. Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League.
1925-1935.
59. Committee of National Intercollegiate Competition for
Women. 1968-1969.
60. East-West Conference of Women's Intercollegiate Ath-
letics. 1965-1968.
61. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic
Union and the East-West Conference of Women's
Intercollegiate Athletics. 1965-1968.

62. Joint Meeting of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967-1968.
63. Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. 1967-1970.
64. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. 1949-1971.
65. University Women's Physical Education and Athletic Committee. 1967-1970.
66. Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. 1940-1970.
67. Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. 1935-1949.
68. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. 1968-1971.

F. Reports, Pamphlets and Papers

69. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union Policy Book. 1968, 1969, 1970.
70. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Position Paper for National Workshop on University Women's Athletics. 1967.
71. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. University Intercollegiate Departments of Member Universities. 1967.

G. Unpublished Material

72. Cowley, W. H. "A Tentative Holistic Taxonomy Applied to Education." Paper read at the 1962 meeting of the American College Personnel Association, Chicago, April 18, 1962.

73. Davidson, S. A. "A History of Sports and Games in Eastern Canada Prior to World War I." Unpublished Ed. D., Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, 1951.
74. Davis, Patricia. "A Study of the Movement in 1969 toward Unification of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union and the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics: Dealing Particularly with the Period from March to June 1969." Unpublished paper, University of Illinois, Champaign, 1969.
75. Hall, Margaret Ann. "A History of Women's Sport in Canada prior to World War I." Unpublished Master of Arts thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1968.
76. Reinhardt, Karen A. "A History of the East West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics and a Survey of Opinion Regarding its Future." Unpublished paper, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, April, 1967.
77. Slack, Zerada. "Development of Physical Education for Women at McGill University." Thesis for the Higher Diploma, McGill University, Montreal, 1934.
78. Taylor, Joy. "Historical Review of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics in Ontario and Quebec." Unpublished paper, Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, March, 1970.
79. Ward, Cheryl. "The Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics." Unpublished paper, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, 1968.

H. Books

80. Cantor, Norman F., and Michael S. Werthman. The History of Popular Culture Since 1815. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1968.
81. Clark, S. D. The Social Development of Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1942.

82. Creighton, Donald. The Story of Canada. Toronto: The MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., 1959.
83. Fraser, Blair. The Search for Identity. Canadian History Series, Vol. VI. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, Ltd., 1967.
84. Gardner, John W. Excellence. New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1961.
85. Howell, Nancy, and Maxwell L. Howell. Sport and Games in Canadian Life 1700 to the Present. Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, Ltd., 1969.
86. Morton, W. L. The Canadian Identity. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1962.
87. Parkes, A. E. Marie. The Development of Women's Athletics at the University of Toronto. Toronto: The Women's Athletic Association, University of Toronto, 1961.
88. Somers, Florence A. Principles of Women's Athletics. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., 1930.
89. Van Vliet, M. L. Physical Education in Canada. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1965.

I. Periodicals

90. Hellebrandt, F. A., and M. H. Meyer. "Physiological Data Significant in Participation by Women in Physical Activities," Research Quarterly. 10: 10-23, March, 1939.

J. Interviews

91. Dr. Patricia Austin, Edmonton, Alberta.
92. Dr. Gladys Bean, Montreal, Quebec.
93. Mrs. Elfrida Berzins, London, Ontario.
94. Miss Nancy Cannon, Toronto, Ontario.

95. Miss Jean Carmichael, Ottawa, Ontario.
96. Miss Mary Lou Dresser, London, Ontario.
97. Miss Geraldine Dubrule, Montreal, Quebec.
98. Miss Mary Foster, Hamilton, Ontario.
99. Miss Helen Gurney, Toronto, Ontario.
100. Miss Anne Hewett, Toronto, Ontario.
101. Miss Rose Hill, Hamilton, Ontario.
102. Miss Sally Kemp, Waterloo, Ontario.
103. Miss Mary Keyes, Hamilton, Ontario.
104. Dr. W. J. L'Heureux, London, Ontario.
105. Miss Iveagh Munro, Montreal, Quebec.
106. Miss Dorothy Nichol, Montreal, Quebec.
107. Mrs. Lyn O'Reilly, Oakville, Ontario.
108. Mrs. Shirley Peterson, Guelph, Ontario.
109. Mrs. Ruth Priddle, Waterloo, Ontario.
110. Miss Marion Ross, Kingston, Ontario.
111. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Windsor, Ontario.
112. Miss Anne Turnbull, Kingston, Ontario.
113. Miss Frances Wigston, London, Ontario.
114. Miss Margaret Walker, Montreal, Quebec.
115. Miss Yvette Walton, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

K. Other Sources

116. Canadian Universities Women's Athletic Directors. Minutes, 1970.
117. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. First Meeting with "newer" Universities. Minutes, March, 1963.
118. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Second Meeting with "newer" Universities. Minutes, April, 1964.
119. Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Third Meeting with "newer" Universities. Minutes, May, 1965.
120. University Women's Physical Education Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, University Athletic Sub-Committee. 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970.
121. Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, National Intercollegiate Competition for Women Sub-Committee. 1967-1968; 1968-1969.
122. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Competition Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.
123. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Finance Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.
124. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Government Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.
125. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, History Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.
126. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Membership Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.

127. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Non-Competitive Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.
128. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association, Constitution Committee, Philosophy Sub-Committee. 1969-1970.

SECONDARY SOURCES

L. Reports, Pamphlets and Papers

129. Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Policies and Standards for University Women's Athletic Programmes. 1968.
130. Canada. The House of Commons of Canada, Bill C-131. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1961.
131. Canada. The National Physical Fitness Act. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1944.
132. Department of National Health and Welfare. Report of the Task Force on Sports for Canadians. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1969.
133. Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada. Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970.
134. Ontario Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics. Procedures Handbook. 1969.
135. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. Report of the Steering Committee. April, 1969.
136. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. Report of the Constitution Committee. May, 1969.
137. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. Procedure Handbook. May, 1970.
138. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association. Sports Rules and Regulations. 1970-1971.

139. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association.
Student's Meeting with the Constitution Committee.
December, 1969.
140. Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association.
Director's Meeting with the Constitution Committee.
November, 1969.

M. Unpublished Material

141. Keyes, Mary Eleanor. "John Howard Crocker, LL.D."
(Western Ontario History Nuggets, No. 32.)
Mimeographed booklet, University of Western
Ontario, London, 1966.
Unpublished Master of Arts thesis, The University
of Western Ontario, London, 1964.
142. Moldovanyi, Stephen I. "Suggested Principles and Pro-
cedures for the Organization of International
Competition." Unpublished Master's thesis,
Springfield College, Springfield, 1963.
143. Moxley, S. "The Effects of Some Cultural and Social
Changes upon the Sports and Physical Education
Activities of American Women 1800-1900." Unpub-
lished paper, University of Western Ontario,
London, 1970.
144. Watts, Doris P. "Changing Conceptions of Competitive
Sports for Girls and Women in the United States
from 1880-1960." Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation,
University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.
145. Zeigler, Earle F., and Garth Paton. "Administrative
Theory as a Basis for Practice in Intercollegiate
Athletics." Paper presented to the Intercolle-
giate Athletics Section, National College
Physical Education for Men, 70th Annual Meeting,
San Diego, California, December 29-30, 1966.

N. Periodicals

146. Ainsworth, Dorothy S. "A Resume of the History of
Physical Education in Twelve Colleges for Women,"
Research Quarterly, 1:112-130, October, 1930.

147. Austin, Patricia. "University Women Make History," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 33:9-10, June-July, 1967.
148. Clark, Margaret, and Margaret Lantis. "Sports in a Changing Culture," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 29:37-39, May-June, 1958.
149. Coffey, Margaret A. "The Sportswoman Then and Now," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 36:38-41, February, 1965.
150. Fisher, Douglas. "The Cult of Sport in Canada," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 30:1, 1963.
151. Gurney, Helen. "A Brief History--Women's Committee of C.A.H.P.E.R.," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 31:11-12, December, 1964-January, 1965.
152. Higgs, Susan. "Motivating the Woman Athlete," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 35:4-6, June-July, 1969.
153. Hilton, Susan. "National Intercollegiate Competition for Women," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 33:4, August-September, 1967.
154. Ley, Dr. Katherine. "Interscholastic Athletics for Girls," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 35:11-14, February-March, 1964.
155. L'Heureux, Dr. W. J. "Sport in Modern Canadian Culture," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 35:28-29, March, 1964.

156. Loosemore, J. P. "Intercollegiate Athletics in Canada," Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 28:2, December, 1961-January, 1962.
157. Weinhold, Carolyn Rose. "The Relationship of Physical Fitness to Medical Complaints and, or Disorders in Young Women," The Foil, Fall, 1970.

O. Interviews

158. Miss Patricia Davis, Waterloo, Ontario.
159. Miss Mary Lyons, Toronto, Ontario.
160. Miss Patricia Pickard, Sudbury, Ontario.
161. Mr. Ivor Wynn (deceased), Hamilton, Ontario.

P. Correspondence

162. Miss Ann Hall, Edmonton, Alberta.
163. Miss Zerada Slack, Toronto, Ontario.
164. Miss A. E. Marie Parkes, Toronto, Ontario.
165. Miss Helen Stewart, Toronto, Ontario.

Q. Books

166. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Standards in Sports for Girls and Women. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1964.
167. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Social Changes and Sports. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1958.

168. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. Values in Sport. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1963.
169. Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada. Physical Education and Athletics. Ottawa: Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1966.
170. Borries, Eline von. The History and Functions of the National Section on Women's Athletics. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1941.
171. Boyle, Robert H. Sport-Mirror of American Life. Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1963.
172. Carless, J. M. S., and R. Craig Brown. The Canadians, 1867-1967. Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1967.
173. Cozens, F. W., and F. S. Stumpf. Sport in American Life. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953.
174. Cratty, Bryant J. Social Dimensions of Physical Activity. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1967.
175. Division for Girls and Women's Sports. Statement of Policies for Competition in Girls and Women's Sports. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1964.
176. Dulles, Foster R. America Learns to Play. Gloucester, Massachusetts: Peter Smith, 1959.
177. Frayne, Trent, and Peter Gzowski. Great Canadian Sports Stories. Toronto: The Canadian Centennial Publishing Company, 1965.
178. Halsey, Elizabeth. Women in Physical Education: their Role in Work, Home and History. New York: C. P. Putnam's Sons, 1961.

179. Jensen, Oliver. The Revolt of American Women. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1952.
180. Lower, Arthur R. M. Canadians in the Making. Don Mills: Longmans Canada Limited, 1958.
181. Loy, John W. Jr., and Gerald S. Kenyon. Sport, Culture, and Society. Toronto: Collier-MacMillan Canada Limited, 1969.
182. McIntosh, P. C. Sport in Society. London: C. A. Watts and Company Limited, 1963.
183. Shea, Edward J., and Elton E. Weiman. Administration Policies for Intercollegiate Athletics. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1967.
184. Slusher, Howard S., and Aileen S. Lockhart. Anthology of Contemporary Readings. Dubuque: William C. Brown Company, Inc., 1966.
185. Ulrich, Celeste. The Social Matrix of Physical Education. Foundations of Physical Education Series, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1968.
186. Weiss, Paul. Sport--A Philosophic Inquiry. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1969.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF THE CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE
WOMEN'S BASKET-BALL LEAGUE

As amended February 1924

Article I--Name and Membership

The League shall be called "The Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basket Ball League." The members of this League shall be the Women's Athletic Association of McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto, and of such other Universities and Colleges as are admitted on the unanimous vote of the League Committee upon the unanimous recommendation of the members of the League.

Article II--Object

The object of the League shall be the furtherance of Basket Ball for women in the Colleges of the Dominion and the enforcements of the rules of the game as adopted by the League and the supervision and carrying out of the Championship of the League in a spirit of good sportsmanship.

Article III--Contests

The contest shall be held in rotation on the grounds of the Universities in the following order: Queen's University, University of Toronto, McGill University, unless otherwise agreed upon by the League Committee.

Article IV--League Committee

(a) The League Committee shall be composed of three representatives from each member of the League who shall be-

1. Two undergraduates elected annually by the member of the League they represent.

2. A Faculty or graduate representative appointed by the member of the League she represents. (This member to be preferably a member of the Physical Education Department or of the Athletic Directorate.)
- (b) The student representatives of the University upon whose grounds any such contest is next to be held shall act as Chairman and Secretary respectively.

The choice of Chairman between the two representatives shall be left to the University upon whose grounds the contest is next to be held.

- (c) The duties of the Chairman shall be to call and to preside at all meetings.
 1. To be responsible for the work of the Secretary.
- (d) That the duties of the Secretary shall be-
 1. To submit all business of the League to the Chairman before taking action.
 2. To send Agenda to all representatives at least ten days before the meeting.
 3. To receive notice of business from any member of the League and forward the same to other members of the League at least four weeks before a regular meeting.
 4. To send notice of business requiring ratification to the Executive Committee of the members within three days after the meeting at which such business was passed by the League Committee.
 5. To keep all minutes of meetings, file all correspondence and keep a record of all basket-ball contests held under control of League, including names of players and results.

Article V--Powers of League Committee

The League Committee shall have power to-

- (a) Amend the Constitution subject to the conditions laid down in Article VIII.
- (b) Accept new members subject to the conditions laid down in Article I.
- (c) Alter the Women's Intercollegiate Basket-Ball Rules, subject to ratification by the Executive Committee of the various members.
- (d) Pass special rulings as to the eligibility of players by the unanimous vote of the League Committee upon recommendation from one member of the League and subject to ratification of the Executive Committee of the other members.

Article VI--Meetings of League Committees

- 1. There shall be an annual meeting at time and place of contest.
- 2. Special meetings shall be held at the call of the Chairman or on the requisition of two members of the League.
- 3. Due notice of all meetings and of all business to come before each meeting shall be given in writing by the Secretary to all members of the League Committee at least ten days before the meeting.
- 4. A quorum shall be constituted when all members of the League are represented at a meeting.
- 5. Proxies may be appointed by the Executive Committees of the Members.
- 6. Each member of the League shall have one vote in the League Committee.

Article VII--Competitions

(a) Eligibility

- 1. No Woman shall be eligible to compete in any inter-collegiate contest who is not an amateur.

2. No Woman shall be eligible to compete in any inter-collegiate contest who is not registered as a student preceding to a degree in the Faculty of the University she represents and regularly in attendance on the regular lectures of the University; and further, no one shall be eligible to compete who failed to write on final sessional examinations of the previous year of attendance or who failed to secure such standing as would permit her to enter the current year in good standing. The term good standing shall be interpreted to mean that a student is qualified to proceed with her regular course of study without such failures as would necessitate the repetition of work essential to the completion of this course within the time prescribed for it. Although a student is not eligible to compete while repeating her year, she is not necessarily debarred from future competitions. (Amended Feb. 23, 1924.)
3. Certificates of the academic eligibility of players signed by academic heads of their respective Universities, must be forwarded to the Secretary of the League Committee one week before the contest in which they are to take part.

(b) Rules and Regulations

1. Rules of the Game--Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball Rules shall be used for Championship Matches.
2. The schedule of games and dates to be arranged by the University upon whose grounds the contest is to be held and subject to the ratification of the Executive Committees of the various members of the League.
3. Officials--A coach or instructor of any Basket Ball team in the League shall not be eligible to act as an official at any intercollegiate contest.
4. In the event of a three-cornered tie the result shall be called a draw and the trophy shall remain with the Champions of the previous year. (Amended Feb. 24, 1924.)

5. Gate Receipts--In case of a tournament in which all three members take part, one third of the gate receipts shall go to the home member of the League and the remaining two thirds shall be divided in proportion to the railway expenses necessarily incurred by the teams of the other two members. Surplus funds beyond the necessary expenses shall be divided equally between the two visiting teams.

Article VIII--Correspondence

One University when writing to any other University on League business shall forward a copy of the letter to the third University. All correspondence is to be dealt with and answered whenever possible within a week. (Amended Feb. 24, 192 .)

Article IX--Amendments

To amend the constitution, notice of the proposed changes shall be sent to the Secretary of the League at least four weeks before the day of meeting and she shall forthwith notify the Executive Committee of the proposed changes, and no amendments shall be effective until ratified by all members of the League.

APPENDIX B

CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC UNION

February 18, 1951

ARTICLE I--NAME

This Union shall be called the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

ARTICLE II--OBJECT

The object of this Union shall be to provide for such inter-collegiate athletic competition for women as may be agreed upon from time to time, to set up rules and regulations governing such competition, to supervise the carrying out of such competition in a spirit of good sportsmanship and to make decisions on all matters arising from or affecting such competition.

ARTICLE III--MEMBERSHIP

1. The members of this Union shall be:

- (a) The Women's Athletic Association or similar governing organizations of McGill University, McMaster University, Queen's University, University of Toronto, and the University of Western Ontario.
- (b) The Women's Athletic Association of any other Canadian University or College admitted to membership upon the unanimous vote of all members of the Union. Members may be admitted on a temporary or permanent basis.

2. Each University or College admitted to membership must have a Women's Athletic Association or Athletic Board which officially represents all sports within the Institution, and each such Association or Board must appoint a permanent non-undergraduate woman official who will be responsible for continuity in Union matters from year to year.
3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution or its By-Laws it shall be understood that mutual competition between McGill University, Queen's University and University of Toronto, who were the founders of this Union, shall not be disturbed so long as they desire to continue mutual contests.
4. Any member may be dropped from this Union on the unanimous vote of all other members.

ARTICLE IV--GOVERNMENT

1. This Union shall be governed by a Board composed of one representative from each member, who shall carry one vote each, and not more than three other non-voting representatives from each member, two of whom shall be undergraduates. The one representative from each member shall be the permanent non-undergraduate woman official mentioned in Article III, 2--above.
2. One of the above-mentioned undergraduates shall be named as Chairman by the Institution under whose auspices the annual meeting is next to be held. If the Chairman is unable to be present at any meeting, the Board shall appoint its own chairman.
3. The corresponding secretary for each member shall be the permanent non-undergraduate woman official as mentioned in Article III, 2 above. The corresponding secretary of the member under whose auspices the annual meeting is next to be held shall be the corresponding secretary of the W.I.A.U. for that college year.
4. A records secretary shall also be appointed by the Board from time to time.

ARTICLE V--DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The duties of the Chairman shall be to call and preside at all meetings of the Board, to acquaint herself with this Constitution and the agenda to come before any meetings so as to conduct the discussion according to parliamentary procedure.
2. The duties of the Corresponding Secretary for each member shall be to carry on and file copies of all correspondence. She shall be responsible for compiling minutes of all W.I.A.U. meetings held at that institution. When acting as corresponding secretary of the Union, she shall carry on all correspondence required of her by the Board.
3. The duties of the Records Secretary shall be to file all records of lasting importance to the League, to receive and file Intercollegiate eligibility certificates after the various contests, preserving these for a period of six years, and to receive from the Union member sponsoring each intercollegiate contest, a report of this contest and to file this for purpose of record.

ARTICLE VI--MEETINGS

1. There shall be an annual meeting, the time and place of which shall if possible be arranged at the time of the previous annual meeting, or failing this, by mutual agreement. Other meetings may be called by the Chairman at any time at the written request of at least three members.
2. Notice of the agenda for meetings shall be sent to representatives by the corresponding secretary at least ten days before the meeting.
3. Technical matters, providing they do not affect Union policy, shall not require a meeting of the Board and may be settled by correspondence.
4. Meetings of representatives of specific sports may be called as required provided always that their decisions are not final until approved by the Board. This approval may be secured by correspondence. The hostess university shall be responsible for the appointment of a Chairman.

This Chairman need not necessarily belong to the hostess university.

5. Before any ruling of the Board can go into effect, it must be confirmed by the Executives of the respective members. A member must register an objection within two weeks following receipt of the minutes of any meeting, otherwise it shall be assumed to agree to the rulings of the Board.
6. A quorum shall be constituted when all members of the Union are represented at a meeting. Any member unable to send a representative to a meeting, may vote by proxy, always provided that a proxy vote on any question must be in writing and be presented through the corresponding secretary.

ARTICLE VII--ELIGIBILITY

1. To be eligible to compete in any Intercollegiate contest, either individually or as a member of a team, a woman athlete must:
 - (a) Be a non-professional athlete under the following definition: She shall not be competing as a paid athlete in any sport, nor be in receipt of remuneration as an instructor in any sport during the University term except as a student assistant on a basis which, in the opinion of the university she represents would not render her ineligible to compete as an undergraduate athlete. An undergraduate is not disqualified for competition in Intercollegiate sport by receiving pay for assistance in instruction, except in connection with the team for which she competes.
 - (b) Be registered in the university she represents as a bona fide student proceeding to an undergraduate degree, or to a graduate degree in the university in which she took her undergraduate degree, and be regularly in attendance at the regular lectures leading to this degree; or be registered in an undergraduate diploma course of not less than three years, the

entrance requirements for which are the same as those for the courses leading to a degree in that institution.

- (c) Having written on the final sessional examinations of the preceding year of attendance at any university in which she was registered, have secured such standing as would permit her to enter the current year qualified to proceed with her regular course of study without such failures as would prevent the completion of her course of study within the time prescribed for it, thus delaying graduation; or, in the case of a student who has not previously attended a university, have satisfied the Matriculation requirements for registration in the university she is entering.
- 2. A student shall be eligible to compete for the number of years prescribed in the University Calendar for the completion of a degree or diploma in the course in which she is registered, but the interpretation of this clause shall be subject to the qualifications set out in section 1. (c) of this Article.
- 3. Should any question of eligibility arise, it must be referred to all members of the Union before the date of the competition involved.

ARTICLE VIII--COMPETITION

- 1. Additional members may be admitted to competition in any specific sport upon the unanimous approval of all Union members.
- 2. Intercollegiate committees representing each specific sport may be set up by the board to recommend regulations for competition and playing rules in each sport, but these recommendations must be approved by the Board.

ARTICLE IX--AMENDMENTS

Any amendment to this constitution must be submitted in writing to all members of the Union at least four weeks prior to the meeting at which it is to be introduced, and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by 2/3 of the members of the Union.

BY-LAWS

1. Intercollegiate competitions shall, as far as practicable, be conducted on a rotary schedule with each member university serving in turn as hostess to the various sports.
2. A list of all competitors from each university with year and faculty must be sent to all other competing universities at least 48 hours prior to the meet.
3. Copies of all correspondence must be sent to all other Union members who are concerned in the competition involved.
4. Eligibility forms as approved by the Board must be completed for each team member and sent to the home University at least five days prior to a scheduled meet.
5. Every competitor in an Intercollegiate competition must have had a medical examination satisfactory to the Health authorities at her university.
6. Expenses of officials shall be shared equally by all competing members.
7. Any expenditure involved in the administration of the Union shall be shared equally by all permanent members.
8. Visiting teams shall pay for their own accommodation, and expenses of any hospitality shall be borne by the home team.
9. A minimum of informal entertainment may be provided, following the principle of bringing the players together as a group rather than having others present as at a dance, etc.

10. Any amendment to these By-Laws or to the regulations for competition in various sports shall be submitted to all members of the Union and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by 2/3 of the members of the Union.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTER- COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

Drawn in 1931; amended in 1935,

1936, 39, 43, 45, 47

ARTICLE I--NAME

This Union shall be called the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

ARTICLE II--OBJECT

The object of this Union shall be to provide for and conduct intercollegiate athletic competition among women of the United States and to promote the development of athletic sports and to encourage the participation of women in athletic sports.

ARTICLE III--MEMBERSHIP

1. The members of this Union shall be:

(a) The Women's Athletic Association of the United States, Inc., a national organization of women's colleges, universities, and schools, and the National Association of Women's Colleges and Universities.

(b) The Women's Athletic Association of the United States, Inc., a national organization of women's colleges, universities, and schools, and the National Association of Women's Colleges and Universities.

APPENDIX C

CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTER-
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION

Drawn in 1951; Amended in 1955,
1956, 59, 63, 65, 69

ARTICLE I--NAME

This Union shall be called the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

ARTICLE II--OBJECT

The object of this Union shall be to provide for such intercollegiate athletic competition for women as may be agreed upon from time to time, to set up rules and regulations governing such competition, to supervise the carrying out of such competition in a spirit of good sportsmanship and to make decisions on all matters arising from or affecting such competition.

ARTICLE III--MEMBERSHIP

1. The members of this Union shall be:

- (a) The Women's Athletic Association or similar governing organizations of McGill University, McMaster University, Queen's University, the University of Guelph, the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario.
- (b) The Women's Athletic Association of any other Canadian University or College admitted to membership upon the unanimous vote of all members of the Union. Members may be admitted on a temporary or permanent basis.

2. Each University or College admitted to membership must have a Women's Athletic Association or Athletic Board which officially represents all sports within the Institution, and each such Association or Board must appoint a non-graduate woman official who will be responsible for continuity in Union matters from year to year.
3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution or its By-Laws it shall be understood that mutual competition between McGill University, Queen's University and the University of Toronto, who were the founders of this Union, shall not be disturbed so long as they desire to continue mutual contests.
4. Any member may be dropped from this Union on the unanimous vote of all other members.

ARTICLE IV--GOVERNMENT

1. This Union shall be governed by a Board composed of one representative from each permanent and temporary member, who shall carry one vote each, and not more than three other non-voting women representatives from each member, two of whom shall be undergraduates. The one representative from each member shall be the non-undergraduate woman official mentioned in Article III, 2.--above. Members admitted on a temporary basis shall vote on all the regulations governing the sport in which they participate and shall have no vote on any question affecting the Constitution and By-Laws. Any University has the privilege of having two additional Faculty members and two undergraduates in other than their graduating year attend as observers.
2. Responsibility for the conduct of the annual meeting shall rotate among the permanent members as defined in Article IV.

ARTICLE V--OFFICERS

1. In addition to the above-mentioned undergraduates a third shall be named as Chairman by the Institution under whose auspices the annual meeting is next to be held. If the

Chairman is unable to be present at any meeting, the Board shall appoint its own Chairman.

2. The corresponding secretary for each member shall be the non-undergraduate woman official as mentioned in Article III, 2. above. The corresponding secretary of the member under whose chairmanship the annual meeting is next to be held shall be the corresponding secretary of the W.I.A.U. for that college year.
3. A records secretary shall also be appointed by the Board.
4. The duties of the Chairman, Corresponding Secretary and the Records Secretary shall be outlined in the Policy Book of the Union.

ARTICLE VI--MEETINGS

1. There shall be an annual meeting, the time and place of which shall if possible be arranged at the time of the previous annual meeting, or failing this, by mutual agreement. Other meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary at any time at the written request of at least three members.
2. Notice of the agenda for meetings shall be sent to representatives by the Corresponding Secretary at least ten days before the meeting.
3. Decisions concerning matters other than Constitutional changes shall be decided by a majority vote unless otherwise specified.
4. Technical matters, providing they do not affect Union policy, shall not require a meeting of the Board and may be settled by correspondence.
5. Meetings of representatives of specific sports may be called as required provided always that their decisions are not final until approved by the Board. This approval may be secured by correspondence. The hostess university shall be responsible for the appointment of a Chairman. This Chairman need not necessarily belong to the hostess university.

6. Emergency decisions regarding policy may be settled by means of correspondence with each non-undergraduate woman official, as defined in Article III, 2. above, or her representative. Such decisions shall be reviewed at the next annual meeting.
7. A quorum shall be constituted when all permanent members of the Union are represented at a meeting. Any member unable to send a representative to a meeting, may vote by proxy, always provided that a proxy vote on any question must be in writing and be presented through the Corresponding Secretary.
8. Before any ruling of the Board can go into effect, it must be confirmed by the Executives of the respective members. A member must register an objection within two weeks following receipt of the minutes of any meeting, otherwise it shall be assumed to agree to the rulings of the Board. With any objection voiced by individual member Boards with regard to decisions made at any annual meeting, the decision shall stand for that year and be subject to review at the following annual meeting.

ARTICLE VII--ELIGIBILITY

1. To be eligible to compete in any Intercollegiate contest, either individually or as a member of a team, a woman athlete must:
 - (a) Be a non-professional athlete, that is, not competing as a paid athlete in the same sport, and be governed by the amateur regulations of the appropriate sports-governing body;
 - (b) Be registered (in the university she represents) for a full academic year as a full time registered student regularly in attendance at lectures in the institution she represents;
 - (c) Abide by the Code of Behaviour set by the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union;
 - (d) Have a medical examination to comply with the standards of the university.

2. A student who fails to secure such grades as will permit her to advance to the next year in good standing shall be ineligible for intercollegiate competition. The term "good standing" shall mean that a student is qualified to proceed without such failures as would necessitate the repetition of a year's work.
3. A student shall be eligible to compete for a period of 4 years either individually or as a member of a senior team representing any educational institution of higher learning, providing that she satisfied all other eligibility rules of the Union (see Item 1. (b) above). The 4 years of competition shall apply to each sport individually.
4. Should any question of eligibility arise, it must be referred to all members of the Union before the date of competition involved.

ARTICLE VIII--COMPETITION

1. Additional members may be admitted to competition in any specific sport upon the unanimous approval of all Union members competing in that sport.
2. Intercollegiate committees representing each specific sport may be set up by the Board to recommend regulations for competition and playing rules in each sport, but these recommendations must be approved by the Board.

ARTICLE IX--AMENDMENTS

Any amendment to this Constitution must be submitted in writing to all members of the Union at least four weeks prior to the meeting at which it is to be introduced, and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by 2/3 of the permanent members of the Union.

APPENDIX D

WIAU-OQWCIA
CODE OF OPERATION

Revised April 25, 1969

I. PURPOSE

An affiliation between the present WIAU and OQWCIA members shall exist so that there can be mutual benefits of philosophy and standards between the various education institutions engaged in Women's Athletics.

1966

II. JOINT SPRING MEETINGA. Organization

A Joint WIAU-OQWCIA (hereinafter to be referred to as Joint) Spring Meeting shall be held annually to discuss standards and policies, decide dates of open competition and workshops, maintain a bridge between the two groups and offer an opportunity of discussion and familiarization to new staff in the various institutions.

1968

The Joint Spring Meeting shall be concerned with mutual business only, and the agenda shall be structured so as to avoid the group splitting up into separate meetings.

1968

The Office of Chairman of the Joint Spring Meeting shall alternate annually between WIAU and OQWCIA members.

1966

Each Institution may send two official delegates who will be named beforehand, one of whom shall be the voting member. Other Faculty members may attend as observers. The number of observers at the Annual Meeting shall be limited to two per educational institution, with any further limitation left to the discretion of the hostess institution.

1968

Names of delegates and observers must be submitted fifteen days prior to the date of the meeting.

1967

It shall be the responsibility of the Chairman to ensure that a Secretary is present at the Joint Spring Meeting.

1966

The Records Secretary of the Conference that is not chairing the Joint Spring Meeting shall revise the Code of Operation after the circulation of the minutes.

1968

Clarification--If the meeting is chaired by the WIAU then the Records Secretary for OQWCIA for that current year shall revise the Code of Operation.

B. Voting

On any matter where voting procedure is necessary for operational purposes, each institution shall carry one vote and there must be a 2/3 majority for the motion to be carried.

1966

If a vote is clearly split between the WIAU and OQWCIA members the matter shall be tabled and a committee be struck to look into the matter.

1966

C. Expenses

Each Institution is responsible for all expenses of their own delegates and observers, including any meals or entertainment expenses incurred on the campus of the Hostess Institution.

1968

Secretarial expenses for the Joint Spring Meeting shall be the shared responsibility of all member institutions.

1968

D. Agenda Committee

A WIAU and OQWCIA Agenda Committee Meeting shall be held annually between each group's Annual Meeting and the last day of March.

1966

Representation on this committee shall not be less than three from each group and include the Chairman of the Joint Spring Meeting.

1966

The Chairman of the Joint Spring Meeting shall circulate an agenda for the Committee Meeting.

1966

The Agenda Committee shall allow time at the meeting to permit an interchange of ideas between the two conferences re policy differences, experimentation, etc., in addition to organizational matters pertaining to tournament running.

1968

III. COMPETITION AND RELATED ACTIVITY

Workshops, Clinics and Invitational Meets shall be the scheduled opportunity for contact between the WIAU and OQWCIA.

1966

A. Types of Tournaments

In the event that two institutions sponsor a meet in the same activity, the tournament held on the latest date shall be called the official one.

1968

- (1) WIAU-OQWCIA Tournaments--competition in a particular sport between the educational institutions making up the two conferences in which the championship is declared.

- (2) WIAU-OQWCIA Open-Invitational Tournaments--competition in which a particular institution decides to host and organize a tournament in any sport. The tournament is advertised to all educational institutions making up both conferences and any additional institutions, at the discretion of the Hostess University.

1967

B. Regulations

There shall be one set of sports regulations for the WIAU-OQWCIA Open Invitational Tournaments. These Regulations should be the consideration of the Joint Spring Meeting.

1967

C. Eligibility

Eligibility Forms shall be signed by the Director of Athletics--Women and filed at the institution at which eligible players are in attendance.

1966

A list of eligible players signed by the Director of Athletics--Women shall be sent to the Hostess University and the two Records Secretaries at least one week before the competition.

1966

Additional players may be listed on the list of eligible players to a maximum of 50% of the official team.

1968

A team shall be ineligible for competition unless accompanied by a non student adult woman who is responsible for the team. Her name must be submitted prior to the tournament.

1968

D. Correspondence

Invitations for tournaments should be sent to members of the WIAU and OQWCIA with a copy to each of the two Records Secretaries, but acceptance and refusals of these invitations go only to the hostess institution with a copy to each of the two Records Secretaries. Correspondence thereafter should be between the participating institutions only with copies to the two Records Secretaries.

1966

All correspondence that is sent to the Records Secretaries shall be designated as such by writing "Records Secretary Copy" on the copy.

1967

The deadline for circulation of starting time and finish of tournaments and workshops shall be in the hands of the participants three weeks prior to the event.

1968

A list of all competitors from each institution with year, course, and team number or position, must be received by all other competing institutions at least one week prior to the meet.

1968

E. Hospitality

In tournaments the cost of hospitality shall be shared by all of the participants.

1966

Invitations to WIAU-OQWCIA Tournaments and WIAU-OQWCIA Open Tournaments shall indicate the approximate cost regarding hospitality to each participating university. The method of payment for hospitality shall be in the hands of the participating institutions two weeks prior to the event.

1968

Any institution indicating a specific number of participants attending any scheduled social function shall be responsible for their financial obligations unless the hostess institution is notified otherwise within the time limit specified.

1967

Coaches should accept the responsibility of briefing team members with regard to their social obligations.

1967

Attendance at all phases of workshops and clinics is equally important.

1967

Officials should be included in the social elements of tournaments.

1967

F. Tournament Meetings and Reports

A meeting of coaches, officials, etc. should be scheduled at all tournaments to discuss:

- (1) details pertaining to the tournament's immediate operation.
- (2) recommendations for future tournaments.

1967

Reports of WIAU-OQWCIA and WIAU-OQWCIA Open Invitational Tournaments shall be presented at the Joint Spring Meeting and should be of sufficient detail that they offer a possible new hostess for a tournament the following year a

little more information regarding the participation in and organization of the tournament.

1968

These reports should also include:

- (1) revision of rules of sport if necessary.
- (2) suggestion for improvement in scheduling, etc.
- (3) recommendations for officiating.

1967

These reports must be circulated by the hostess educational institution at least fifteen days prior to the date of the Joint Annual Meeting.

1967

G. Trophies

Trophies for WIAU-OQWCIA Competitions must be presented at the Joint Meeting, and the Design and Inscription of the trophies shall be presented for approval at the Joint Meeting.

1968

If in a WIAU-OQWCIA Tournament in which a trophy is awarded, that tournament is discontinued, the trophy shall be returned to the institution through whom the trophy was first donated.

1967

IV. SPORTS REGULATIONS

(The date following each paragraph is the date of the latest revision of any part of that paragraph.)

APPENDIX E

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC UNION
BY-LAWS

(Revised 1968)

1. A student is allowed to play on only one Intercollegiate Team per term.
2. Intercollegiate competitions shall be conducted on a rotary basis according to the Permanent Schedule as outlined in the Policy Book.
3. A list of all competitors from each University with year and faculty must be received by all other competing Universities at least one week prior to the Meet except in the case of Tennis, Outdoor Archery and Field Hockey when three days prior shall be required.
4. Copies of all correspondence must be sent to all other Union members who are concerned in the competition involved.
5. Only players listed at the beginning of any tournament as playing members of a team may participate in that tournament.
6. Eligibility Forms as approved by the Board must be completed for each team member and sent to the home university at least five days prior to a scheduled meet.
7. Every competitor in an Intercollegiate competition must have had a medical examination satisfactory to the Health authorities at her university.
8. Expenses of officials shall be shared equally by all competing members.

9. Visiting teams shall pay for their own accommodation, and expenses of any hospitality shall be borne by the home team.
10. A minimum of informal entertainment may be provided, following the principle of bringing the players together as a group rather than having others present as at a dance, etc.
11. Any expenditure involved in the administration of the Union shall be shared equally by all permanent members.
12. Any trophy that has been accepted for tournaments shall not be known by the name of the donor.
13. A question voted down by the WIAU Board shall not be introduced again for a two-year period except upon the unanimous consent of all permanent members of the Union.
14. Any amendment to these By-Laws or to the regulations for competition in various sports shall be submitted to all permanent members of the Union and no amendment shall be effective until ratified by 2/3 of the members of the Union.

APPENDIX F

WIAU SPORTS REGULATIONS 1968

BASKETBALL

1. The competition shall be organized as a Two Weekend Tournament according to the procedure set down in the Policy Book.
2. Subject to qualifications unanimously adopted from time to time by the league, the playing rules shall be the Canadian Basketball Rules for Girls and Women of the Women's Athletic Committee of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
3. The Trophy donated by the Students' Council of McGill University in 1922, known as the "Bronze Baby" shall be awarded to the winner of the tournament.
4. A maximum of ten (10) players shall constitute a team and a maximum of twelve (12) people shall constitute the official university party.
5. Part II Hostess appoints referees following the circulation of the list of nationally rated officials by November 1st. The Part I and Part II officials shall be the same if possible.
6. The game schedule, including Part I round robin, shall be drawn up by the Hostess University (i.e. the hostess conducting Part II of the tournament) and submitted to all WIAU members prior to December 15th.
7. Officials fees shall be \$7.50 per game. Stand-by's fees shall be \$3.75 per game.
8. The official's uniform shall be a striped blouse and a short navy blue skirt.

9. Procedure for the Tournament, Part I:

- (a) The hostesses of the Part I round robins shall submit details to all WIAU members prior to January 15th.
- (b) The minimum time between two games involving any one team shall be one hour. .
- (c) Three (3) National officials only shall be appointed to each Part I round robin, one of whom shall be appointed as head official by the hostess of the Part II Tournament.

10. Procedure for the Tournament, Part II:

The hostess of the tournament, Part II shall appoint and allocate 5 qualified officials, one of whom is designated as Head Official, to the games of Part II.

11. See Policies re spare players.

APPENDIX G

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION

Organization of:

(see also "Two Weekend Tournaments")

- (i) Tournaments shall be held annually on a rotation basis as outlined in the Permanent Schedule. (1968)
- (ii) In team sports, women coaches shall coach women's teams except in Ice Hockey when a male coach may be used, but the staff adviser must be a woman. (1967) & (1968)
- (iii) In individual sports, women coaches shall be used when possible. For individual sports with a male coach, he shall be allowed to attend the tournament with a female adviser who shall vote on all policy matters. (1967) & (1968)
- (iv) Times and dates for the start of each tournament and workshop shall be in the hands of the participating Universities at least three weeks prior to the event. (1968)
- (v) The accepted schedule for any sport shall be adhered to and the Hostess University shall not be asked to make any changes in time or players. (1957)
- (vi) Changes in tournament arrangements that are necessary to alleviate unforeseen problems may be made by the casting of one vote from each participating University. (1962)

- (vii) The official team must be declared by listing the players' names prior to the beginning of competition in each tournament. (1968)
- (viii) In all individual sports except Archery, a University may carry an eligible spare player who can replace a declared player in an emergency. The replaced player may not re-enter the competition during that weekend. (1968)
- (ix) The Hostess University shall print on the information sheet the regulation regarding default time for that sport. (1960)
- (x) A player or team shall lose by default if they are not on the court ready to play 10 minutes after the game is called except as is provided in specific rule books. (1957)
- (xi) All suggested dates for the WIAU tournaments for the year shall be confirmed by the Hostess University no later than April 30. (1964)
- (xii) The lines designating courts and playing areas shall be of one colour according to the rules of the game. (1965)
- (xiii) Colours for uniforms shall be clarified so that two teams do not come out on the playing surface with the same colour. (1963)
- (xiv) A tie in the declaration of a WIAU Championship shall stand. (1968)
- (xv) In team sports a tie in games shall stand. Scoring shall be:
two points for a win
one point for a tie
zero for a loss (1968)
- (xvi) Transportation might be facilitated by sharing of one or two buses, in place of taxis, while the teams are in town. (1965)

APPENDIX H

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION 1968

Two Weekend Tournaments

- (i) The competition will take the form of Round Robins played within a two week period prior to the main tournament. The teams will be divided according to the Permanent Schedule into two sections and three games will be played in each of these sections. These six games will be known as the Part I Tournaments. All six Universities will meet at the Part II Tournaments to complete the nine games for the Round Robin.
- (ii) The Part I Round Robin shall be held on Friday and Saturday when possible. (1967)
- (iii) Results of the Part I Round Robin shall be circulated to all member Universities immediately following the Part I Tournament. (1968)
- (iv) Eligibility Forms shall be sent to the Part I and Part II Hostess Universities and the WIAU Records Secretary prior to the Part I Tournament. (1967)
- (v) The team travelling the longest distance to the Part I tournament shall have choice of game sequence. If a preference of game sequence is not indicated, the Hostess University shall play the two games Saturday. (1967)
&
(1968)

- (vi) The hostess of the Part II Tournament shall be responsible for scheduling and the assigning of officials for both Part I and the Part II Tournament.
- (vii) The official's draw with games and standby games for Part I and Part II shall be circulated to the officials 3 weeks prior to the Part I Tournament. (1968)
- (viii) Officials' fees shall be paid in cash at the conclusion of each weekend of competition. The amount shall be submitted to the Part II Hostess to be included in officials' final expenses. (1968)
- (ix) Accommodation for officials shall be the responsibility of the Part I Hostess. The amount shall be paid by the Part I Hostess and submitted to the Part II Hostess to be included in officials' final expenses. (1968)
- (x) The Part II Hostess shall submit a detailed account of expenses incurred by the officials of Part I and Part II, the total of which shall be shared by all of the participating Universities. (1968)

APPENDIX I

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION 1968

Officials

- (i) A list of prospective officials for tournaments shall be circulated early so that the Universities can have the prospective tournament officials, in their area, referee exhibition games. (1961)
- (ii) The Hostess University shall instruct all officials as fully as possible; and, when possible, rated officials shall be used as scorers and timers. (1960)
- (iii) The officials shall be assigned with discretion so that officials related to or associated with the contestants do not officiate for them. (1960)
- (iv) The decision of the referee shall be accepted as final. (1960)
- (v) Men and women with the same officiating rating doing the same officiating job shall be paid the same rate. (1965)
- (vi) The expenses of the officials shall be left to the discretion of the Hostess University. (1963)
- (vii) Under certain circumstances determined by the Hostess University, the WIAU will pay for supply teachers and other similar expenses. (1961)

- (viii) All officials who are to be paid shall be sent a WIAU Expense Sheet prior to the Intercollegiate Tournament in which they are officiating.

(1968)

PARTICIPATION IN INTERCOLLEGIATE
SPORTS 1961-62

DEPARTMENT	BUDGETED NO.	ACTUAL NO.	F.M.F.
Baseball	75	61	9
Baseball's	55	37	18
Baseball's	20	23	0
Baseball's	35	33	0
Baseball's	72	58	14
Baseball's	70	64	6
Total	272	247	37

APPENDIX J

PARTICIPATION IN INTERCOLLEGIATE
SPORTS 1961-62

<u>University</u>	<u>Maximum No.</u>	<u>Actual No.</u>	<u>P.H.E.</u>
McGill	70	63	9
Queen's	55	37	22
McMaster	28	23	0
O.A.C.	36	32	0
Western	70	58	21
Toronto	70	64	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	329	277	85

APPENDIX K

W. I. A. U. INVITATIONAL SPORTS DAYS
1963-64 and 1964-65RULES GOVERNING INVITATIONAL SPORTS DAYS

1. Every player must have attained standing in Grade XII (Grade 11 in Quebec). This rule will remain in force for the years 1963-64 and 1965-65. It will be reviewed in 1965.
2. Every player must have undergone a medical examination satisfactory to her university authorities during the year of and prior to the Sports Day competition.
3. There must be leadership by a woman staff member for Sports Day arrangements (correspondence with the host university, etc.) and for supervision of teams both before and during the event.
4. Whenever possible, all teams must be coached by a woman. When this is not possible, a woman advisor shall act as consultant, supervise practices and be responsible for her teams at the Sports Day.
5. Each university is responsible for its own financial arrangements, any hospitality expenses incurred by the hostess university is its own responsibility, all travelling expenses, hotel bills, meals, etc. are borne by the visiting universities.
6. An informal social gathering must be included as part of the programme of events of each sports day.
7. Copies of all correspondence must be sent to all Sports Day participants together with an additional copy to the W. I. A. U. Records Secretary, Miss Anne Hewett, The Benson Building, 320 Huron Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.

8. All sports must be governed by the sports regulations as set down in the W.I.A.U. constitutions (copy to be forwarded).

NOTE: A) Consult constitution, page 3 re: Failures.

B) Each girl may participate in only one Sport per Sports Day.

APPENDIX L

SURVEY OF INTERCOLLEGIATE PARTICIPATION
(over and above W. I. A. U. Tournament Week-ends)
1963

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
McGill	<p>Tennis - Macdonald College</p> <p>Indoor Archery - Macdonald College</p> <p>Swimming - Western and University of Michigan</p> <p>Basketball - Queen's--Senior & Intermediate</p> <p>- Toronto--Senior & Intermediate</p> <p>- Carleton--Senior & Intermediate</p> <p>In Women's Open Basketball</p> <p>League--Bishops University</p> <p>Sir George Williams University</p> <p>Macdonald College</p> <p>(Senior & Intermediate in all 3)</p> <p>Volleyball - Macdonald College</p> <p>- Carleton University</p> <p>- Queen's University</p> <p>- Sir George Williams University</p> <p>Ice Hockey - Sir George Williams University</p> <p>-Macdonald College</p> <p>- Queen's University</p> <p>- St. Joseph's Teachers College</p> <p>Fencing - Toronto</p> <p>- Macdonald College</p>

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
McGill (continued)	Skiing - Middlebury & Other Eastern U.S. Colleges Soccer - Macdonald College - Lyndon State Teachers College - Bishops University
McMaster	Tennis - O. A. C. - Western Field Hockey - O. A. C. - Western - U. of T. Outdoor Archery - O. A. C. - Western Indoor Archery - O. A. C. - Western - U. of T. Swimming - O. A. C. - Western Basketball - O. A. C. - Western - U. of T. - Carleton - Macdonald - Ryerson - Hamilton Teachers College - Assumption - University of Waterloo College Badminton - O. A. C. - Western

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
McMaster (continued)	Volleyball - O. A. C. - Western - U. of T. Ice Hockey - O. A. C. - Western Curling - O. A. C. - Western Fencing - U. of T.
Ontario Agriculture College	Tennis - Western - McMaster Field Hockey - Western - McMaster Outdoor Archery - Western - McMaster Indoor Archery - McMaster - Toronto - Western Swimming - Western - McGill - Michigan - Assumption - Waterloo - McMaster Basketball - Western - McMaster - Assumption - Ryerson - Hamilton Teachers College - Waterloo

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
Ontario Agricultural College (continued)	Badminton - Assumption - Waterloo - McMaster - Western Volleyball - Assumption - Waterloo - McMaster - Western - Toronto Ice Hockey - Western - McMaster - Toronto Curling - Western - McMaster
Queen's	Basketball - McGill University - University of Western Ontario - Carleton University Badminton - McGill University Volleyball - McGill University - University of Western Ontario - Carleton University Ice Hockey - McGill University - Macdonald College Bowling - McGill University

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
University of Western Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis - Waterloo University College - Alma College - McMaster - O. A. C. Field Hockey - McMaster - O. A. C. Outdoor Archery - Waterloo University College - Alma College - McMaster - O. A. C. Indoor Archery - McMaster - O. A. C. Swimming - O. A. C. - McMaster - McGill - University of Michigan - Michigan State University - Bowling Green State University Basketball - Assumption - London Teachers College - McMaster - O. A. C. - Queen's - Toronto Badminton - Waterloo University College - Alma College - McMaster - O. A. C.

UNIVERSITY	SPORTS
University of Western Ontario (continued)	Volleyball - Toronto - McMaster - O. A. C. - Queen's - Waterloo - Alma College - London Teachers College Ice Hockey - O. A. C. - McMaster Curling - O. A. C. - McMaster
-	
Toronto	Tennis - Eastern Collegiate Tennis Tournament, New York Field Hockey - McMaster - Montreal Nomada - Toronto City League Swimming - University of Michigan - Syracuse University Basketball - University of Western Ontario - McMaster - McGill - Ryerson - Hamilton Teachers College Volleyball - O. A. C. - McMaster - Western Ice Hockey - O. A. C. Fencing - McGill - McMaster

APPENDIX M

INTERCOLLEGIATE PROGRAMMES FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN

A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
AND POLICIES

1968

1. DEFINITION

The intercollegiate programme consists of competition in team sports, individual sports and creative physical activities among groups representing the institutions of higher learning.

2. PURPOSE

An intercollegiate programme is recommended to provide high level competition and participation for interested and skilled women students in order to meet the particular needs of University women who share common purpose, interest circumstance and ability. These needs which should be fulfilled are:

- (i) To realize and evaluate the pursuit of excellence with regard to personal performance.
- (ii) To experience the exhilaration that comes with the challenge of competition and performance.
- (iii) To develop loyalties and experience the camaraderie found in preparation for and participation in competition and performance.

3. ADMINISTRATION

a) University Athletics

Since the aims and objectives of athletics and physical education are similar it is desirable to have the intercollegiate programme organized in conjunction with the over-all physical education programme.

Within the larger administrative unit of physical education the athletic programme should be directed by a director of athletics. A woman faculty member should be responsible for devising the programme for women's activities, and she should be responsible for its management and control.

An advisory committee with both faculty and student representation should advise on policy.

For suggested organizational structure, see chart on page 313.

It is desirable that the athletic programmes remain within the jurisdiction of the department of physical education and that there be liaison between and/or joint operation of women's and men's programmes.

b) Athletic Conference

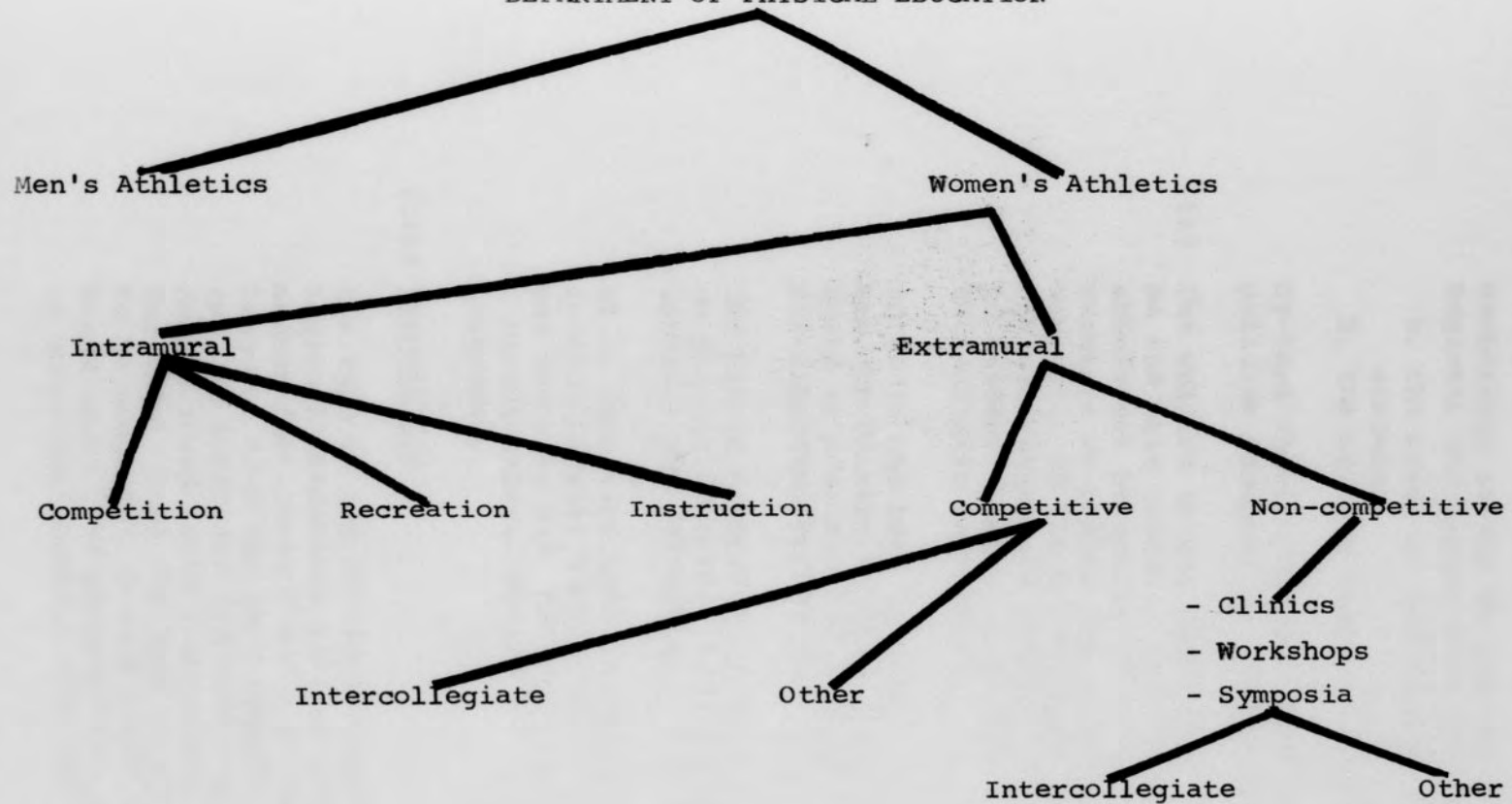
(i) Structure

It is strongly recommended that there be communication between the men's and women's intercollegiate athletic committees within each University and at the regional and national levels.

Each member University should be represented by both women faculty and female students.

All institutions within the conference should have equal voting powers.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION



Membership should be limited by each Regional Conference with due regard for:

- a. the needs of the highly skilled student.
- b. the optimum size of competitions.

By-laws should conform to standards and policies accepted by member institutions.

- (ii) The welfare of the individual student should be the main concern, and the programme should not be evaluated in terms of gate receipts or public and alumni opinion or support. In the majority of institutions the activities are selected on the basis of student interest and the philosophy of the athletic department.

It is in the best interests of the students and the University that the programme be as broad as possible and provide for maximum participation by the students.

The sports offered will vary according to geographic location, tradition, student interest and University facilities.

It is important that the social aspect of intercollegiate competitions be maintained and fostered and, further, that sports of a co-educational nature be included in the programme.

(iii) Competition

The type of competitions conducted by a Regional Conference will be decided by the member institutions and may include: leagues, home and home competitions, one, two, or three-day tournaments, single or double round robin tournaments, etc. Decisions about the type of competition to be conducted in each sport should be based upon: the geographical location of competing institutions, the number of

institutions entered, the nature of the sport, the level of ability of the competitors, etc.

Wherever possible, Regional Conference should make every effort to abide by the rules of the national sports governing bodies and, wherever possible, member institutions should affiliate with these sports governing bodies.

(iv) Schedules

Schedules should be planned to interfere as little as possible with the academic schedules of the Universities.

(v) Practices

The number and duration of practices and exhibition games are the concern of the individual Universities.

(vi) Coaching

a. Women coaches are considered preferable for women's intercollegiate teams, but, if this is not possible, a male coach and female faculty advisor may be assigned to a team.

b. Coaches of intercollegiate teams should receive academic rank commensurate with their academic background, and their coaching duties, considered to form a part of their academic work load.

(vii) Officials

a. Qualified officials should conduct all games and tournaments of women's sports.

b. Universities should establish liaison with appropriate sports governing bodies to provide clinics for rating and upgrading officials.

(viii) Eligibility

- a. Standards of eligibility are established by member institutions of a Regional Conference and generally the woman athlete must:
 - 1. Be a non-professional athlete according to the ruling of the appropriate sports governing body.
 - 2. Be registered as a fulltime student at her institution and maintaining a satisfactory scholastic standing.
 - 3. Not have failures in more than two full courses nor be repeating their previous year or semester.
- b. Individual institutions are responsible for verifying the eligibility of their competitors and for circulating this information to other member institutions in their Regional Conference.
- c. A limit of five academic years of participation should be placed upon each participant for eligibility in University competition.

c) National Organization

The University Women's Physical Education Committee endorses in principle national intercollegiate competition for university women. Such a programme should exist to complement the intercollegiate programmes now in existence.

This competition should be under the control of the existing intercollegiate conferences and should be organized by a "National Intercollegiate Committee" composed of one representative from each existing conference plus a representative of the University Women's Physical Education Committee.

4. FINANCE

- a) Each member institution should pay an annual subscription to the Regional Conference to cover the cost of operating expenses. The cost of athletic competitions is the responsibility of the hosting University. Travel and accommodation of participating teams should be borne by their respective institutions.
- b) The university or college should take full responsibility for financing the intercollegiate programme including the provision and maintenance of facilities. Athletic fees should not be indicated separately in the student fee structure. Income from athletic events should go directly to university general funds.
- c) Students should be admitted free to all university athletic events.

5. PUBLICITY

Every attempt should be made to publicize women's athletic events before they occur. Immediately following the event short, interesting and informative accounts and pictures of the event should be prepared for the campus and local news media.

6. ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Financial aid to athletes based solely on athletic ability is considered an undesirable practice.

APPENDIX N

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION - WOMEN

March, 16, 1971

Dear W.I.A.U. Directors:

It was rather upsetting for us to hear that with the recent development of athletics in Ontario and Quebec, individuals and a group can consider, at a hurried meeting and within half an hour, the dissolution of an organization which has been most influential in Women's Athletics in Canada.

We were certainly glad to hear the consideration given to W.I.A.U. in the discussion that followed the motion, and we are ever so grateful that the group considered that the dissolution would not occur until June 30, 1971. We are sure many others in attendance reflected this sentiment.

Many people in the discussion were very ready to agree to the values that W.I.A.U. have extended to the development and conduct of Women's Athletics in universities in these two provinces over almost fifty years. Mention was also made that these values are quite possibly inherent in the philosophy of each individual institution and that the balance of these values gives these institutions a particular identity. Also members of these institutions certainly reflect a pride in their identity.

The identity of which we speak involves "ideals" that so many referred to in that very hasty closing meeting of the W.I.A.U. These ideals, as many tried to express, extend far beyond the actual competition and skill level of the participants. To note a few of these we might suggest:

- (a) A recognition that the prime purpose of the programs we conduct is education through competition, not competition alone.
- (b) A desire to make the competitive experience as valuable as possible in terms of sport and human relations.
- (c) The assurance of a cooperative understanding and appreciative relationship with related institutions, sports governing bodies and officials.
- (d) The maintenance of a balance of priorities in relation to staff and financial commitments as well as the offering of instructional, intramural, intercollegiate, and leadership programs.
- (e) The recognition of the need, within each institution, of an extension of the program which would involve many activities at many levels.
- (f) The appreciation of the value of good conduct both on and off the playing surface, and the realization that inherent in this good conduct are a concern and a respect for all.

These, we feel, are some of the values which the W.I.A.U. felt strongly enough about that they actually wrote regulations into their Constitution to ensure their existence. The W.I.A.U. wrote them into the Constitution because of the fear that these values are the things that would possibly be overbalanced by an innately human competitive desire to be recognized and to be best. At least token acknowledgement should be given to the possibility that the W.I.A.U. was an influence in the preservation of these values and their presence in the identity of individual institutions. The extent of this acknowledgement must be based on fact, and we suggest that the W.I.A.U. minutes of the last forty-nine years reflect these facts.

We wish it recognized, appreciated and recorded that in the last few years in the development of their athletics W.I.A.U. Members have indicated compromises in order to extend their own programs for their students. We know that for many W.I.A.U. Members these changes have been made in the

hopes that the values will be carried on, but they have also been made in full realization of the risk that these values might be lost. With the dissolution of the W.I.A.U. we sincerely hope that every W.I.A.U. Member will foster these ideals and pursue their practice throughout all their deliberations in the O.W.I.A.A.

In closing may we again express our appreciation that the W.I.A.U. will not formally dissolve until June 30, and we sincerely hope that the W.I.A.U. Members will consider holding an event to mark this dissolution and that this event will give far greater recognition to W.I.A.U. than the discussion that resulted from a motion during a very hurried meeting on March 11, 1971.

In support of this last idea, we would like to see plans initiated immediately for such a function, and consideration given to including the many people who were instrumental in the formation and continuation of W.I.A.U. Should the W.I.A.U. Members be in agreement, we at the University of Toronto would like to offer to hostess such a function and compile a list of guests suggested by other W.I.A.U. Members. We would be open to any other suggestions that W.I.A.U. Members would like to make.

Sincerely,

Department Staff,
Athletics and Physical Education - Women,
University of Toronto.

cc: W.I.A.U. Directors
Miss N. Hill

APPENDIX O

March 19, 1971

Dear Gladys, Anne T., Anne H., Mary, Shirley & Gail:

I have been contemplating the recent development in the life of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union for a week now with the taste of unpleasantness still remaining, regarding the hurried, unthought, dissolution of the first organization for women's intercollegiate athletics in Canada (as far as my research has uncovered).

To pass over lightly, all the ideals and practices of the WIAU in one brief, hurried, half-hour session, to a historian on the subject, indicates even more--the lack of identity this organization has given to those in such a hurry to create the inevitable dissolution. I know this is not true for many in attendance at the recent meetings of WITCA at Geneva Park. The values and actions fostered by the WIAU in the past fifty years have been accepted by many educational athletic women in Canada.

As you know, I have been writing one historical study of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union which will be completed in April, 1971. The history of this worthy organization will therefore be recorded and should be honored by all those physical educators in Canada who foster the ideals and practices of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union. Primary sources for this study were minutes of meetings, proceedings of meetings, reports, papers, constitutions, by-laws, sport rules and regulations, correspondence and interviews with many members involved directly and indirectly in the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union from 1920 to 1971.

If this study is worthy of recognition, I would feel the work completed over the last two years as having been rewarded. Few women today can claim the unheralded step taken by the small group of women in 1920, and develop ideals that fifty years later still are supported by many Canadian women in sport. These devoted women guided the educational, competitive athletics for women in some of the universities of Canada.

To-day's leaders of women's sport must be cognizant of these ideals expressed so often by those people who were closely involved in the WIAU throughout the past years. Each WIAU member, past and present, has a responsibility to carry forward these values into the years to come.

To be totally devoid of emotion at such a time is not understood by this writer. The Women's Faculty at the University of Toronto, in their wise deliberations and appreciation of such a history, are instigating recognition for the many people who, over the years, were instrumental in the formation and continued development of the WIAU. I would hope that these plans would develop over the summer and early fall, with the possibility that such a function would take place in the year 1971, the fiftieth anniversary of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union: a leader in women's intercollegiate athletics in Canada.

Joy Taylor
Assistant Professor in
Physical Education

JT/m

APPENDIX P

SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION & ATHLETICS
McMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

March 26, 1971.

Dear W.I.A.U. Directors:

We here at McMaster are in full support of Anne's suggestion that a function should mark the formal dissolution of the W.I.A.U., and appreciate the invitation to hold it at Toronto. I'm sure many of us would be glad to work with University of Toronto in any way, to develop a guest list or to serve on a committee to assist the faculty.

Those of us who were nurtured in W.I.A.U. and especially those who now work in universities, are grateful for this positive influence and I believe that most hold to the ideals inherent in the W.I.A.U. Constitution. These ideals will only be lost or forgotten if we let them. I heard no one at the W.I.A.U. meeting, March 11, talking in terms of dissolution of these ideals. I did hear people say, let's try to keep these ideals and carry them forward into the new organization.

I am frankly baffled to hear other impressions that we were there for 30 minutes in the special W.I.A.U. meeting to bury that honoured Union quickly and unceremoniously, to get it over and done with so we could get back to the business at hand. I do not recall who officially amended the motion to delay dissolution to June 30, 1971, but I know that several of us spoke about the need and desirability of postponing that final act. Neither did I feel that there was an absence of emotion. It was my impression that many of us were attempting to keep back the emotions which so easily welled up, and to make objective decisions at that moment in

time; decisions which would not dishonour W.I.A.U. and the people who fostered it, but would enable us to move forward nevertheless. Many, faculty and students alike, spoke of values and the need to move forward with these in mind, but the key was, keep the values as we move forward. For two years we have been moving in directions which we hoped would give better experiences to our students, and the result has been a decision for a federation of the universities in Ontario alone, since the Quebec institutions have now chosen a different way. The Code of Operation under which we have been working this year, when compared to the W.I.A.U. Constitution, is a watered-down version of many of the ideals we seem to have believed in. But, how did this happen?

These were voted down in W.I.T.C.A. meetings, where records were kept of the voting by league. The voting rule stated that if a result was clearly split between O.-Q.W.C.I.A. and W.I.A.U., it would be sent back to committee. Where was a solid W.I.A.U. vote then? Some of the W.I.A.U. members on committees during 1969-70 spoke for what we are loosely calling W.I.A.U. standards, and were outvoted, but as I have pointed out, this also happened at W.I.T.C.A. meetings, and meetings where there was voting by institution.

Now that the W.I.A.U. is finally going, suddenly everyone is worried about what it stood for. We have to live in the present and prepare for the future. W.I.A.U. is only dead if what it stands for dies. This is in the hands of those of us who are still active in the organization, so let's hear some strong, positive voices in committee meetings, when the purpose of O.W.I.A.A. is drawn up, etc., etc., and let's have more nominations from those who have a feeling for W.I.A.U. and what it stands for. When humans die, the body disintegrates, but the spirit lives on. The formalities of W.I.A.U. are gone, but I believe that it remains in our hands to decide whether the spirit lives on.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Mary E. Foster,
Director of Women's Athletics.

MEF/jsu

cc: Miss Joy Taylor